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GDR Delegate Assesses Paris Rights Conference

AU2606161189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 89 p 11

[ADN report: "Hopes for Overcoming Negative Tendencies in CSCE Process"]

[Text] Paris—The head of the GDR delegation at the Paris meeting of the conference on the human dimension of the CSCE process, Ambassador Peter Steglich, welcomed the fact that the Soviet delegation supports as a coauthor the GDR proposal on the use of scientific-technological progress for the comprehensive implementation of human rights.

He affirmed that the GDR will examine all initiatives that have been submitted in Paris in a comprehensive and businesslike and, at the same time, critical manner. The GDR views the ideas and proposals by other socialist states and some capitalist countries, such as the initiatives to abolish the death penalty, to safeguard the rights of children, to reduce travel formalities, to achieve cooperation between the parliaments of the CSCE states, and to overcome racism and racist discrimination as points of common interest.

The head of the GDR delegation assessed critically the fact that the majority of Western delegations presented no proposals on economic and social human rights. This is not in accordance with the resolution adopted in the closing document of the Vienna meeting to "gradually achieve the complete implementation of the economic, social, and cultural rights through adequate means, particularly through legal measures."

The head of the GDR delegation described the course of the Paris meeting as contradictory. He pointed out that businesslike dialogue and constructive ideas were repeatedly confronted with old confrontational behavior. However, he hopes that negative tendencies within the CSCE process will be further reduced and ultimately overcome. The growing insight that East-West cooperation in human rights and humanitarian issues—also at the planned meetings in Copenhagen in 1990 and in Moscow in 1991—can only be successful if the existence and the differences between the social systems are respected testifies to this.

The conference on the human dimension of the CSCE is to be seen in direct connection with the other elements of the pan-European process, the GDR representative stressed. The talks on conventional disarmament and on new confidence and security-building measures in Vienna and other CSCE conferences are also equally important elements in the implementation of human rights, he pointed out.

Yugoslavia's Loncar Attends Group of 77 Meeting

Loncar Addresses Forum

LD2106124189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0926 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Caracas, 21 Jun (TANJUG)—We covered a long distance—sometimes successfully, sometimes with dissapointments. We have succeeded in having some of our proposals built into the instruments of international economic cooperation. We have not, however, succeeded in having our all-embracing concepts, despite their logic and principled foundations, accepted as a way of resolving the chronic and acute development problems which burden our country, said Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at a ministerial meeting of the Group 77 developing countries now taking place in Caracas.

The general trend toward world integration implies an end to closed circles within which economic interdependence is at present being limited, he concluded.

Loncar noted that not even the most developed economies are immune from a slowdown in activities despite all the advantages they gain by reducing prices for primary commodities and from the net inflow of money from the undeveloped world. The automatic transfer of recovery is no longer being mentioned since it has become obvious that the main components of this mechanism in the international trade and financing are gradually breaking down. Since protectionism restricts the normal movement of goods, the extent to which debt repayment reduces the debtor's buying power is in proportion with the extent to which the export power of creditors is being reduced.

That this is no longer working is testified by the "debt crisis," Loncar says. The risk for both sides, debtors and creditors, is becoming greater. True, it is the debtors who are today in a state of acute drama and whose future may become even more dramatic. However, the creditors will sooner or later have to face these dramatic moments.

Have we all become entangled in the web of powerlessness? I would hate to believe that it is so and that there is no way out. But there is a way out and we all—the debtor and creditor states, commercial banks, and international financial institutions—must work together to find it.

The new initiatives and ideas on reducing debts and repayments are encouraging. Some unavoidable principles are finally crystallizing:

First, that debt repayment should be linked to the development of the debtor's economy.

Second, that solutions should be sought in the international sphere, and should be understood as comprehensive and long-term.

Third, there should be a normalization of international conditions for business activity, in other words, markets should be opened up to the products of the debtor countries, capital markets should be opened up, interests rates should be reduced.

Fourth, which is quite understandable, there should be internal structural and other adaptation by the debtor countries in order to boost their own development.

Thus we must continue to aim at dialogue with all parties—a flexible dialogue, pragmatic, in the spirit of the times in which we live. The Group of 77 has never made impossible demands, but perhaps we did not always and at all times pay enough attention to the real situation and, however separate but worthy of consideration, to the interests of the other side, concluded the federal secretary.

Loncar also believes that the special sesion of the United Nations General Assembly on international economic cooperation and the development of developing countries in April 1990 will offer an exceptionally important opportunity for reviving the dialogue and negotiations with the developed world.

According to the federal secretary, international cooperation, for which the Caracas action program has provided the broadest framework, is the greatest internal reserve of the developing countries.

In this respect the global system of trade preferences is increasingly proving itself to be a model that can be applied in oher areas of our mutual cooperation also.

The most important issues of international economic cooperation and development will be at the center of attention of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries when they meet in September in Belgrade for their ninth summit, because that will without doubt be one of the main priorities in the coming period. The summit should provide real answers to these challenges and in doing so should at the same time encourage the activity of the Group of 77 in negotiations with the developed countries as well as our mutual economic cooperation. We are convinced that this meeting and the preparations for the summit are linked and that they represent a united undertaking in the common interest. Yugoslavia will, as it has up to now, make efforts to give a maximum contribution to thee realization of the aims of the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77, Loncar concluded.

Meets Several Counterparts

LD2306040689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0336 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] Caracas, June 23 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar, who is attending a meeting of "Group 77" in Caracas, last night had separate meetings with the foreign ministers of several countries.

Readiness to make joint efforts so that the ninth nonaligned summit in Belgrade this coming September may result in concrete and realistic messags was stressed in the talks with the foreign ministers of Jamaica, Peru, Barbados, Cuba, Surinam, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The progress of the conference of the "Group 77" was also mentioned, as well as the development of the situation in Central America.

The joint orientation that the Movement of Non-alignment must strengthen its role and action in the world's contemporary changes was stressed in meetings with the foreign ministers of Malaysia, Algeria and India. It was underscored that the newly created conditions, characterised by detente, offer the non-aligned a new chance to contribute to opening a broadest possible dialogue in order to resolve the foreign debt problem, and to opening new possibilities for achieving a true balance and security in the world.

Budimir Loncar conveyed to his colleagues a message by Yugoslav State Presidency President Dr Janez Drnovsek containing an invitation to the heads of states or governments of the countries to take part in the work of the ninth non-aligned summit which is to be held in Belgrade in September.

Venezuelan Leader Receives Loncar

LD2406022589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0111 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] Caracas, June 23 (TANJUG)—President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela today received Budimir Loncar, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, who, after the end of the "Group of 77" meeting, is on an official visit to Venezuela.

The Yugoslav diplomacy chief informed President Perez about Yugoslavia's preparations for the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Belgrade next September in which Venezuela is to take part as a full member for the first time. Loncar particularly dwelt on the need to update and modernize the Non-Aligned Movement, i.e. on th eindispensability for the movement to be in a position to meet the current demands of political and economic trends in the world.

President Perez pointed out that Venezuela fully shares Yugoslavia's views on the need for updating the movement. In his words, of importance is that the next summit will take place in Belgrade, the venue of the movement's first conference, and this symbolically marks the movement's return to its original principles. Yugoslavia's stands instill feelings of optimism in him as regards the fate of the Nonaligned Movement, he emphasised.

Also discussed were other international, political and economic problems, the problem of Panama among them.

Particular attention was paid to bilateral relations, evaluated as very successful on both the political and economic planes. (?Foreign) Secretary Budimir Loncar handed President Perez an invitation from the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia to take part in the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Belgrade.

Ends Visit to Venezuela

LD2406232789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2150 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] Caracas, 24 Jun (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and members of the Yugoslav delegation today ended their visit to the Republic of Venezuela. The talks with Foreign Minister Enrique Tejera Paris and other Venezuelan officials were dominated by the preparations for the ninth summit of the nonaligned countries and bilateral relations.

The two delegations assessed that identical viewpoints exist regarding preparations for the summit. Stress was placed on the vital need for the expression of the readiness of the movement at the meeting in Belgrade to modernize itself—both in regard to its political content and in regard to the form and method of its activities.

Regarding bilateral relations, it was assessed that they are on a constant upward trend both in the political and in the economic sphere. It was agreed that this year a mixed committee for economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Venezuela be set up.

Particular attention was devoted to a contract for the construction of ships in Yugoslavia to meet the needs of Venezuela. Apart from this, the hosts expressed interest in a program of training for Venezuelan industry so that they might themselves build ships.

The Yugoslav side stressed its desire to participate in a very ambitious program to construct a rail network in Venezuela. There was also discussion of military-economic cooperation, the joint construction of an aluminium factory in Venezuela, and some other projects.

Romanian Delegate Addresses Group of 77 Meeting

AU2306213589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 23 Jun 89

["Romanian Address to Group of 77 Meeting"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Caracas, AGERPRES 23/6/1989—Romanian chief delegate Olimpia Solomonescu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, took the floor during the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77. She said that, given the current international economic situation characterized by deepening economic gaps, the Group of 77 became an organized framework for the joint action of the member countries with a view to establishing a new world economic order.

Recently, she stressed, President Nicolae Ceausescu has stated: "Irrespective of Romania's future development level, it will ever be on the side of the developing countries and will closely cooperate with them to attain the goals for the liquidation of underdevelopment, for each nation's socioeconomic progress, for the establishment of new-type relations of economic collaboration on the basis of the principles of equity and equality, of a new world economic order."

A solution of the complex problems of the international economic and financial life objectively requires a new consensus at global problems call for global solutions resulted from concerted efforts. Along this line, we believe that a highly important moment will be the special session of the UN General Assembly due in April 1990 on the revitalization of the international economic cooperation, on the economic growth of the developing countries in particular.

We also hold the view that firmer action should be taken by the group for a global political and economic solution of the foreign debt problem, which should take into account the needs of the debtor countries for development, the necessity of recovering the economy of all countries, more particularly of the developing countries, and with this as a basis, the resumption of their active role in the world economy and in the international trade, the speaker pointed out mentioning that Romanian succeeded, by making sustained efforts, in completely liquidating its foreign debt in March 1989, thus knowing well, like any other developing country, what the burden of foreign debt means for peoples.

The speaker also stressed that greater attention should be paid to the restructuring of the monetary-financial system, and to the democratization of the international financial organizations, that protectionist and discriminatory policies should be eliminated from the international trade, embargoes and measures of economic constraint owing to political considerations be given up and all the states' access to the advances in contemporary science and technology be ensured.

The Group of 77 will have to act solidly and firmly so as to appropriately reflect such essential problems during the next international development strategy in the last decade of this century and millennium.

In our opinion, the draft documents prepared at New York that are submitted to us for approval correspondingly reflect these demands.

The economic cooperation among developing countries is also a major component element of the activity of the Group of 77. The Caracas programme of action provides the appropriate framework for the future development of this cooperation. As the draft declaration shows, we should give a fresh impetus to the economic cooperation between our countries, and better use our common potential.

In this context, Romania attaches special importance to the further expansion of the global system of commercial preferences as regards both the sphere of competence and the number of countries participant in the accord.

The complexity and seriousness of the world economic problems, the need to consolidate each country's economic independence and the demand for socioeconomic progress nowadays require the strengthening of the developing countries' solidarity, their unity of action against any form of neocolonialism, for the promotion and safeguarding of the principles of equality, sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage in the relations with all states, whatever their size or economic power.

The meeting is an opportunity to reiterate our country's political will, that of the Group of 77 as a whole to further work in close unity and solidarity. Only in this way can developing countries make international economic relations take a positive course in accordance with their interests, and firmly advance toward eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a more just and more equitable international order.

As a country participating in the regional Latin American group, Romania will continue to develop friendly relations and step up its cooperation with Latin American countries so as to jointly help find a solution to the problems facing developing countries, and promote all peoples' economic and social progress.

This principled orientation, the Romanian chief delegate showed in conclusion, derives from the very essence of Romania's foreign policy of promoting free and independent development of all countries and peoples, solidarity with the countries that work for a more just world in which each nation can assert its personality, for peace, understanding and collaboration.

Romanian Delegate Addresses Geneva ILO Forum

AU2306200489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 Jun 89

["Romanian Address to the International Labour Conference"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 23/6/1989—Taking the floor during the debates on the general report on the economic recovery and utilization of work force within the proceedings of the 76th session of the International Labour Conference, the representative of the Romanian enterprises' managers referred to the economic mechanism set up in the last two decades which—within the national plan for the country's economic and social development—guarantees a broad autonomy of the enterprises, the increase of their efficiency and profitability, a better use of raw materials and growth of work productivity. Emphasis was placed on the way of functioning of the revolutionary worker democracy bodies within self-management, self-administration and self-financing, on the constant concerns for the staff' training and perfectioning [as received], as well as for the improvement of the peoples' working and living conditions.

The representative of the General Trade Unions Confederation of Romania also took the floor during the same meeting. The concept of the revolutionary worker democracy and its mechanisms in permanent evolution and perfectioning—he showed—give the social framework and the adequate political means for the entire people's participation in the country's management and in taking decisions, for the rapid progress of society as a whole, for the improvement of social relations, for the consistent application of the principles of equality aiming at the human personality's development and multilateral assertion. Trade unions, the broadest mass organizations of the working people, which are represented in all the Romanian revolutionary worker democracy bodies, the speaker emphasized, put at the core of their activity the mobilization of all working people for the implementation of the economic and social development plans, essential condition for the continuous rise of the material and spiritual standard of living of each working man, of the entire people.

Democratic Front 6th Congress Convenes

Alia Attends Opening

AU2606101889 Tirana ATA in English
0742 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Tirana, June 26 (ATA)—The 6th Congress of the Democratic Front of Albania began its proceedings at the Palace of Congresses, in Tirana, today at 9 hrs. Amidst the enthusiastic atmosphere, the delegates received with powerful ovations the entry in the hall of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and of the party and state leaders.

The opening speech was held by the vice-president of the General Council of the DFA, Pilo Peristeri.

After this, the chairwoman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, delivered the report "The Democratic Front—the Broadest Support of the Party in the Socialist Construction of the Country."

Alia Speaks to Congress

AU2606155489 Tirana ATA in English
1130 GMT 26 Jun 89

["The Democratic Front—A Great Political Force for the Progress of the Socialist Homeland—Comrade Ramiz Alia's Greeting to the 6th Congress of the Democratic Front of Albania"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 26 (ATA)—The congresses of the Democratic Front have always been demonstrations of the political unity of our people and their determination to march forward boldly on the road of the socialist construction.

And this marvellous congress, too, to which the people sent their most representative delegates to examine the problems which interest them at the moment, and the tasks which must be accomplished in the future, arouses similar feelings of satisfaction and joy, and patriotic and revolutionary inspiration.

I am very honoured that the Central Committee of the party has charged me to convey to you, the delegates to the 6th Congress, and through you, to all members of the Democratic Front, its ardent greetings and best wishes for successful work and fruitful results.

Since the time the party was created and issued its great call for the general uprising to this day, the Democratic Front of Albania has been its main support in the war for freedom and independence, and in the struggle for the construction of socialism and in the defence of the victories of the revolution. Together with and by means of the Front, it has achieved the mobilization of the people in the Antifascist National Liberation War and the construction of the state power, has carried out that unprecedented political education of the masses and, above all, has been able to create for the first time in our national history the political unity of the people, that unity which, through the ages, has been the dream of all generations of progressive Albanians who have been born and died on their ancient territories through the centuries.

When we speak about these glorious historic victories, decisive for the destinies of our country today and in the future, our minds turn immediately to him who conceived the Democratic Front, set it up and led it to the end of his life, and dedicated all his energies to the union of the people around the revolutionary-patriotic ideal, to him who left to the party and Albania this powerful weapon and a great motive force which is raising the progress and civilization of our homeland ever higher.

With feelings of boundless love, gratitude and respect, we address our homage to our great comrade, Enver Hoxha, who together with the new Albania, which is founded on his struggle and brilliant teachings, also left us the great and permament heritage of the Democratic Front.

Our people have coped successfully with the most difficult moments of our recent history, such as when we were attacked by our enemies and when we were betrayed by our friends, precisely because they were united round a great ideal, which was the ideal of freedom and independence, because they were united round a progressive and scientific ideology, which was the ideology of socialism, because they were united round a correct policy, which was the policy of safeguarding the complete sovereignty of our people and nation. They were able to resist and triumph because they formed this unity and supplemented it with the traditions of their culture, with their own national originality and individuality, linked it with the defence of their right to be equal subjects in their international relations, with the desire to live in peace and friendship with the other peoples.

The great tasks which the country faces make it essential that the Democratic Front should work and struggle tirelessly to safeguard and further temper the unity of the people, to extend its social basis and to consolidate still further the fundamental factors of this great historic victory.

The organization of the Front must wage its struggle for strengthening our unity in conformity with the stage of the socioeconomic development we have achieved. In the time of the war, the party united the people in the Front raising them above more differences than there exist today, setting participation in, and support of the movement as the minimum condition. And in this way, the Front laid the foundations of the unity of the people. In today's conditions, the organizations of the Front must struggle for a more all-sided unity of a higher

quality: in ideology and psychology, in morality and education, in social conduct and ethical values. This is an active unity which serves the progress of socialism, the flourishing of the homeland and the embellishment of the life of the people.

The unity of the people as a social phenomenon needs special and permanent care. It has to do with the fundamental national and social interests, but at different times and in different situations, even these interests can be conceived or interpreted in different ways. Besides this, along with the general interests, there are also specific interests of the various strata of society represented in the Front, which are not always in complete conformity and harmony. From this arises the need for a thorough analysis which the party must always make of social phenomena which emerge and the necessity of their scientific handling.

Our development is vigorous and our transformations in all fields are rapid. The changes which they bring about in the life of society and in the lives of individuals are great. However, this intensive development of our life, which is positive in all directions and from all standpoints, is also accompanied with some negative phenomena. This is dialectical and in the philosophical sense has no reason to disturb us. In the practical sense, however, this requires special attention.

We have very good, tested, and effective experience in the work for the education of the masses, which has played and still plays a major role in strengthening their unity. But this education we must carry out ever better. We must work harder to know our traditions, our history, and our people. We must maintain and cultivate their legitimate national pride which stems from hundreds of years of struggle for freedom and independence, which comes from their resistance through the centuries to barbarous foreign invasions, from the vitality of our language and culture which have withstood the upheavals and tempests of major historical epochs, which comes from the bravery and spirit of sacrifice of our forefathers in their struggles for justice and truth and the virtues which have kept our nation alive.

To be proud of your history and love your people is not nationalism. On the contrary, if you did not know where you come from and who you are, you cannot know where you are going or what you seek. Only a people conscious of their originality and individuality can enter into equal relations with others, only a people who love their own country can love the others, too, only he who values his own freedom and independence can respect the freedom and independence of others.

Today, when the world capitalist monopolies, which have neither a face nor a colour of their own, are aiming to turn nations and peoples into robots, when they are seeking to standardize not only tastes but also minds, to cut them out and sell them up as if they were shirts, when a great ideological and political cosmopolitan aggression has broken out everywhere, defence of historical traditions and progressive historical values, and the psychic constitution inherited and developed generation after generation assumed a special importance, because these are permanent sources of the spiritual forces which drive forward the development of each nation and of all nations together.

We have a superiority and a powerful weapon in our hand to understand the social phenomena correctly, so we can support and encourage their positive aspects and combat their negative aspects. Our Marxist-Leninist science and our communist ideal give the unity of the people new strength, because it enriches it with a content of progressive and democratic class ideas, and transforms it into a great motive force of our society for defence or attack at any time and in any situation.

This is why our party has continuously stressed that assimilation of Marxism-Leninism, as a philosophy and practice of the construction of socialism, must be one of the main preoccupations of our people. If we do not do this, then various splits will be created in the body of our society, and breaches will be opened through which hostile ideologies can penetrate, and this could create situations which put in jeopardy the future of the homeland and the destinies of socialism in Albania.

In connection with education, including Marxist-Leninist education, there is an element that must always be kept in mind, if the problems which life brings forth are not solved, not only the forms, but the very content of education will become worthless, the knowledge gained will be transformed into passive knowledge and unusable cultural values.

Hence, practice, and the solution of problems which emerge is not only a criterion of the truth, but also a condition for the safeguarding of truths. Today, the ability of individuals, cadres, and administrations of various organisms is reflected precisely in the solution of problems which emerge. Here, too, is expressed their struggle for the strengthening of the unity of the people and the progress of the country.

Just as our people have always thirsted for freedom, independence and social equality, so they have also sought justice and legality. While they have suffered greatly from national oppression and capitalist exploitation, they have suffered no less from feudal-bourgeois arbitrarity and anarchy.

It was their hatred for these great burdens which the people expressed with such severity during the National Liberation War and afterwards against those responsible for these burdens, against the old institutions and customs based on injustice. It was this desire to wipe out parasitism and its mentality as a moral and social phenomenon which encouraged the people to embrace with such love and devotion the new legislation of the new state power and the norms of socialist morality.

The results of the work of the Democratic Front for the political and patriotic education of the people, and the strengthening of their unity are expressed in all fields of social activity, but they are every day more concretely apparent in the field of the economy.

Our people are pleased and optimistic to see that their economy is extending and growing stronger with their own forces, that it is providing employment and prosperity for them, and ensuring the necessary means for the independence of the country and the defence of the homeland.

Economic successes are great in all branches of production and in all the zones of the country. During the eighties, in comparison with the sixties, the average volume of the social production is about three times, that of the fund of consumption over two times, and the export of goods over four times larger. These developments have made it possible to increase the productivity of social labour, to expand the country's investment potential, to improve the material well-being of the people, and carry forward the educational and cultural emancipation of the whole society.

In the upsurge of work to celebrate the great jubilee of liberation with new victories, good results are being achieved in this fourth year of the five-year plan. In general, the plans which the party has drafted for the economic and cultural development of the country are being accomplished successfully. During the first 6 months of this year, the plan of social production has been overfulfilled to the extend of 200 million leks, and goods worth more than 800 million leks have been produced over and above what was produced last year. Meanwhile, national income has increased about 10 percent. The planned targets for labour productivity, consumer goods turnover and in other directions have been overfulfilled.

During this six months, the income from export goods increased about 40 percent. The concern of society for agriculture is being further increased. This year crops were on a whole good and the number of livestock has increased. Work is going on everywhere to utilize the new material and organizational possibilities and the present favourable weather conditions to increase agricultural production.

From this lofty tribune, on behalf of the party, I wish especially to congratulate the working collectives which have become initiators of and have engaged in the movements for speeding up the construction of new projects and increasing the efficiency of the economy, the workers and specialists of the hydro-power complex of Banje who kept their word, ensuring that 20 million cubic metres of water are now available for agriculture, the heroic youth who are rapidly pushing ahead their actions in railway construction and other sectors, the cooperativist peasantry and especially the advanced brigades, which have given new impulse to work in agriculture, creatively applying the decisions of the 7th plenum of the Central Committee, and the technical and creative intelligentsia which has placed its knowledge and talent in the service of socialism and the prosperity of our beloved homeland.

Our economic progress is obvious, but prospects are even better. Social ownership and planned management provide new possibilities to further increase production. At present from underground we are extracting about 9 million tons of minerals and fuels, compared with 3.5 million we extracted in 1970. These resources are being increased rapidly. The productive capacity of the agricultural land is being extended ceaselessly. Demographic processes are proceeding normally and the active work force guarantees dynamic development in all spheres of social activity. The independence of the country and our self-reliantly [as received] ensures stable developments in all sectors.

While affirming these successes and prospects and our unshakeable confidence in the future, we are aware that in the course of our development various difficulties emerge. We have had such difficulties in the past, are having them today, and will have them in the future, too. However, they can be overcome, although not automatically and in a spontaneous way. Difficulties can be overcome through persistent work by all our organisms. Overcoming them requires a thorough understanding of situations, just as it requires a special mobilization of forces, creativeness and initiative from all individuals, cadres and the mass of the working people.

The Marxist-Leninist methodology worked out by the party permits us to discover the different phenomena, positive or negative, on time and to take effective measures to deal with them. Our experience has confirmed that socialism has the possibilities within its own system to overcome the contradictions, conflicts, and difficulties which emerge during its development and to respond to the dialectics of life. Socialism has no need to borrow reforms and mechanisms from the capitalist order which it has overthrown. Proof of how dangerous and counter-revolutionary that course is, is the predicament the former socialist countries that flirted with bourgeois reforms are in today.

For the construction of socialism, Albania relies on its own forces, the course chosen by its people, its own practices and traditions, and its own thinking, which is illuminated by our revolutionary ideology and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. This is the guarantee that socialism in Albania will always advance, that our national freedom and independence will never be violated, and that the life of our people will be ever more prosperous.

In the future, too, the Democratic Front of Albania has an important role to play in strengthening our socialist democracy, just as it has done throughout the nearly 50 years of its activity. As an organization rallying and uniting the popular masses of the country, the Front is a tribune from which, on the basis of the general line of the party, workers and peasants, intellectuals and veterans freely express their opinions, make proposals and suggestions about issues of the policy, the economy and the culture, the socialist construction and the defence of the country. The Front must always be able to forcefully record and transmit the demands and desires of the masses, and to mobilize them to apply the line on the party.

In continuation, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

At the present time, when the principles of socialist democracy are under the attack of the united front of the bourgeoisie and revisionists, it is the duty, not only of the organizations of the Front, but of everyone, to defend these principles, by applying and putting them into practice ever more extensively and thoroughly.

Taking advantage of the capitalist restoration that has swept the Soviet Union, China and other former socialist countries, and especially exploiting the failures which have occurred there in the political and social fields, the bourgeois propaganda is trying to present these phenomena as failures of the socialist system and its revolutionary theory and practice. Such an interpretation is speculative and inspired by that savage anti-communism which has always fought with all its means to overthrow socialism.

The present events in those countries prove not the failure of socialism, but only the ugliness of that capitalist course which they embraced 30 years ago, and which the Party of Labour of Albania criticized openly and publicly at that time.

The reforms which are being applied in the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland and elsewhere, through which the way is being opened to the domination of private property and the introduction of monopoly capital, and the revival of anticommunist reaction, old and new, are being accompanied with class and ethnic conflicts, outbreaks of anarchy and police violence, unemployment and decline in the standard of living, the spread of moral degeneration, etc. These are not results of the socialist system, or features characteristic of it. They are evils of the capitalist system, and evidence of the existence and action of its law.

Precisely because "perestroyka" and reforms which are being applied in a number of countries serve the restoration of capitalism, the international bourgeoisie and reaction are supporting them with enthusiasm. Moreover, they are even recommending them as a "model" of economic development, as a criterion of the progress of democracy, and indeed, as a condition for international cooperation between states.

Formerly, in its subversive activity against the revolution and socialism, the bourgeoisie recommended the Yugoslav road, the system of self-administration, as a model. But very soon we all saw how this model ended up. Now it is being devalued from every aspect. The example of Yugoslavia is extremely significant, also, in connection with big capital's advocacy of the reforms of the Soviets and others.

The Albanian Communists, with Enver Hoxha at the head, have the merit that they were the first who warned that Yugoslav self-administration, the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mao Zedong thought, and Eurocommunism had nothing to do either with socialism or communism, that they were capitalist theories and practices which would lead to the overthrow of socialism and the restoration of capitalism.

The Albanian Communists were neither prophets nor soothsayers, but Marxist-Leninists, who were convinced that the revisionist betrayal was bound to lead, just as it did, not towards the progress and well-being of the people, but towards regression and crises, not towards the democratization of human relations, but towards their degeneration, not towards the strengthening of the people's state power, but towards the establishment of the power of the new bourgeoisie and tanks.

The retrogressive processes which are occurring in the former socialist countries today are for us not only a confirmation of the correctness of the line of our party, but also an encouragement to proceed with greater courage and determination on the brilliant road which our revolution has opened us, to the extension of our tested socialist democracy, so that our people will always exercise their power in genuine freedom, and the individual, liberated from exploitation or any kind of oppression, will develop his personality, and create and act with initiative to the benefit of society and himself, and to the benefit of the socialist homeland.

The problems of our international relations have always been at the centre of attention of the Democratic Front of Albania. The struggle which it has waged for recognition of the new Albania, and the increase of its prestige and respect in the world and its support for and defence of the foreign policy of our party represent one of its outstanding traditions.

For the Party of Labour of Albania, the Democratic Front, and the Albanian state, foreign policy has had and has one objective: to ensure the complete freedom, independence and sovereignty of our people, to create favourable external conditions for the construction of socialism, and guaranteeing the peaceful life of our

people. The international activity of our country, its relations abroad, and its stands towards current world events are determined by these lofty interests.

The situations today are very complex. They are characterized by great variability and no less instability. The lowering of tensions in some zones is countered by the raising of tensions in others, the solution of one problem is accompanied with the emergence and complication of several others. Of course, as long as the causes of fundamental world contradictions have not been eliminated, the elimination of their consequences cannot be expected, either. However, the clashes conflicts, confrontations, etc. which emerge from these contradictions, do not necessarily take the same form or manifest themselves with the same intensity. Today we are living precisely at a time when the various world groupings, military, economic, political, and ideological, while unwaveringly maintaining their strategies, are rapidly altering their tactics, methods of struggle and immediate objectives. Our view is that the temporary easing of tension, which is dictated by specific interests of the superpowers, should not lead to euphoria or lowering of vigilance. The superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, remain what they have been: They have given up neither their strategic aims of ensuring hegemony for themselves and their rights over others, nor their spheres of influence and the privileges which this policy secures for them.

Consistent in its foreign policy, Socialist Albania has supported and will continue to support all those actions which are in favour of general peace and security, and will oppose anything which threatens the freedom, independence and sovereignty of the peoples and the interests of the progress of mankind. It has condemned and will continue to condemn the expansionist and hegemonic policy of the imperialist superpowers, which are mainly to blame for the tensions and conflicts between states today. Our sympathy and solidarity are with those who defend their national and social rights, who fight for equality in international relations, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, and respect of the right of each people to choose and pursue their own course of development.

We have paid and will continue to pay special attention to our relations with the neighbouring countries. In determining our stand, we have proceeded not only from the interests of our own country, but also from our conviction that a good Balkan climate would also have no small influence in improving inter-European relations and the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

We are aware that between the Balkan states there still exist many disagreements, misunderstandings, and contradictions, which come from their past history, the interference of foreigners in our peninsula, which has never ceased, their participation in rival military and economic alliances, and a relative backwardness in their general development in comparison with other European countries. But what is required today is not that we list the obstacles, difficulties, and their causes, but that we work out how and in what way we can overcome them: by means of confrontation and force, or by means of dialogue and collaboration.

We are for the latter, because this is the course of the sound reason, the course which is imposed by the vital interests of the Balkan countries and their freedom, independence and sovereignty, by the contemporary development of international relations, and above all, by the desire of the peoples of our peninsula to live in peace and friendship with one another.

The fact that the Balkan countries have begun a process of talking together in order to establish and strengthen cooperation in different sectors of mutual interest is encouraging and promising. The meetings of foreign ministers last year in Belgrade, and of their deputies in Sofia and Tirana, as well as the meetings of the heads of many government departments have given an obvious impulse to this process.

Along with these positive trends, however, there still exist some negative factors which give rise to tensions in Balkan relations and inhibit the process of cooperation. For example, a new conflict, although its roots are old, has begun to flare up, and is becoming as worrying as it is dangerous. I am referring to the stand towards ethnic minorities.

The use of police repression and violence against ethnic populations is a policy entirely contrary to the sound logic and the spirit of the times, a policy which comes from an outdated and discredited ideology which has caused very great damage to all the peoples of the Balkans. To insist on it still means to move backwards, not forwards. Political wisdom and foresight, and the interests of general peace and security call for the economic and national emancipation of minorities, equality in their civil rights and democratization of human relations, not oppression and discrimination and denial of constitutional freedoms.

The numerous Yugoslav crises, and in particular, the tragic events in Kosovo, and the outbreak of national conflicts within the republics which make up this neighbour country exert an influence inhibiting the advance of the process of Balkan cooperation. The worst thing is that this grave internal situation has also begun to project itself onto the international relations of Yugoslavia, especially with its neighbouring countries. Among other things, the leadership of Serbia has launched an absurd campaign, with marked provocative tendencies, against Albania and other Balkan countries under the pretext of protecting Serb minorities who are allegedly living and being persecuted in these countries. Of course, this is a cheap propaganda ploy, but nevertheless, it

expresses a tendency which reveals a definite policy, that of finding any sort of cause and of creating any sort of pretext in order to quarrel with the neighbours.

Socialist Albania has always sincerely desired to have the best possible relations with Yugoslavia. The great interests we have in common demand such a [word indistinct]. If Albanian-Yugoslav relations have not recorded any notable progress hitherto, Albania is not to blame for this. Domination of primitive nationalism which influences the foreign policy of Yugoslavia towards our country, and the archaic anti-Albanianism which is one of the foundations of its internal policy, have not allowed and still do not allow the Yugoslav leaders to handle relations with Albania and the Albanians wisely and realistically.

The failure of this policy is now very obvious. If up till yesterday there was only one conflict, the Serbo-Albanian conflict, today, as anyone can see, the Serbo-Croatian and the Serbo-Slovenian conflicts have come to the surface. If things go on like this, Serbo-Montenegrin and the Serbo-Macedonian conflicts will arise, too.

As a neighbour country with Yugoslavia, linked with its peoples in good times and bad, we desire neither its destabilization nor its disintegration. We think, however, that denial of democracy, violation of equality between nations and nationalities, and establishment of the hegemony of one nation over others is not a course which can get Yugoslavia out of its crises and protect it from conflicts, or promote its development.

Marx said very correctly that a people who oppress other peoples cannot be free themselves, either. It is impossible for the people of Kosovo to be oppressed, imprisoned [word indistinct] for state violence to be exercised against the youth and intelligentsia of Kosovo, and the rest of Yugoslavia to remain democratic and progressive. Either there will be freedom and democracy for all the nations and nationalities which make up federative Yugoslavia, or there will be freedom and democracy for none of them.

The Albanians in Yugoslavia are not a minority and cannot be treated as such. They represent the third largest population in this multi-national state. It has already been proved that nothing can be achieved without them or against them, just as nothing can be achieved without [word indistinct] or against the Serbs, without the Croatians or against Croatians, and so on.

Chauvinism and nationalism, murders, jailings and the policy violence have brought benefit to no one. This has been shown by the tragic events in Kosovo, which our entire people have denounced and resolutely condemned, just as world public opinion has done. Those in Belgrade were very quick to drink the champagne to the victory over the Albanians. However, the Albanians are not intimidated and intranational relations are not improved by this chauvinist delirium. The 600th anniversay of the Battle of Kosovo Plain can be celebrated noisily, with a clear tendency to flatter great-Serb nationalism. However, national hatred and oppression can never become the pillar and basis on which a multinational state can stand and live.

The peoples of Yugoslavia fought heroically and shed their blood in torrents, not only to drive out the foreign invaders, but also to get rid of the hegemony of the Karadjordjevices. It would be a great misfortune if they were to return to that Yugoslavia which has been rightly described as a prison of peoples.

In conclusion Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

Great things await our people. This year we will celebrate the glorious jubilee of the 45th anniversary of the liberation of our beloved homeland. This date marks a good occasion to make a balance of our work and victories during these decades of our free life. This is also a moment to mobilize our forces even more powerfully to accomplish the new plans the party has drafted, to successfully apply its correct and unerring line which has brought us to these happy days and will assure us of even better days in the future.

Our people are fully convinced that the organization of the Front, faithful to its brilliant traditions, will stand, as always, in the forefront of the struggle for the achievements of new victories on our brilliant course of socialist construction, the progress and prosperity of the country, and the happiness of our people.

Alia Sends National Day Greetings to Mozambique

AU2406191389 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, has sent the following message to Joaquim Chissano, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

It is my particular pleasure, on the occasion of your national day, the anniversary of the proclamation of Mozambique's independence, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, to convey to you, and, through you, to the friendly people of Mozambique, warm greetings and best wishes for their happiness and the further progress of their country.

I am convinced that the friendly relations of cooperation existing between Albania and Mozambique will be further developed in the future, to the mutual benefit of our two peoples.

Zhivkov Holds News Conference at Moscow Airport

AU2606204789 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jun 89 pp 1, 5

["Full text" of the news conference given on 23 June at Moscow's airport by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and State Council chairman, "prior to his departure for Bulgaria"]

[Text] Question of a correspondent for Soviet television: Comrade Todor Zhivkov, how do you assess the importance of such visits?

[Zhivkov] As you all know, I am paying a brief working visit to the USSR, more specifically, for a meeting with Comrade Gorbachev. You can imagine how the meeting took place. It began at 1500 Moscow time and ended a short while ago with an official dinner. In the course of 1 hour and 20 minutes we reviewed almost all basic issues of our bilateral relations, the problems of the socialist community, and the world problems. This shows that the meeting took place in an exceptionally businesslike and fruitful manner, and with total unity on all issues that were discussed. There are no differences between us in anything related to the restructuring that is taking place in the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the problems of our socialist community, and the problems in the international sphere. Thus, the meeting was exceptionally fruitful, businesslike, and useful.

Question of a correspondent from Bulgarian television: Yesterday, in your interview on Soviet Television, you said that at such meetings you do something similar to "synchronizing your watches." What are your thoughts and feelings now that you are leaving the USSR after your meeting with Comrade Gorbachev?

[Zhivkov] I shall start with the final thought: I am completely satisfied. You can report to our people that the meeting was exceptionally fruitful and useful for further developing relations between our countries, peoples, and parties in a successful and fraternal manner. You can say that in the future we shall also march shoulder to shoulder in anything related to the problems that affect our two countries and the problems that affect the present international situation.

Question of a correspondent from BTA: Did you discuss the new directions and forms of our bilateral economic cooperation, and in what context did you do this?

[Zhivkov] You know that I am neither the minister of planning and economy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria nor the premier. I am the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and State Council chairman. Therefore, I did not discuss in detail with Comrade Gorbachev the issues of bilateral development. These issues will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting between Comrade Georgi Atanasov and Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov. However, we naturally discussed fundamental issues with a view to outlining the future of our cooperation in the areas of economy, culture, ideology, and other spheres. We discussed whether it is purposeful to work out a so-called "new model" of our cooperation, coordinated with the present realities—both in the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria—and the world realities. This must also be a result of the fraternal friendship and cooperation, which during decades has characterized relations between our countries, peoples, and parties.

Question of a correspondent from Bulgarian Radio: Comrade Zhivkov, in what context did you discuss the idea of the common European home and the implementation of the Vienna agreements?

[Zhivkov] We did not touch upon those aspects of the issues because time was rather short, and mainly because we have no differences on the issue of the common European home. We are working together in a coordinated manner to implement this idea. Of course, the USSR—the USSR Government and leadership headed by Comrade Gorbachev—is the leading factor. However, we not only fully cooperate, but within our possibilities we work in the Balkans and Europe to implement the idea of the common European home. We are deeply convinced that the first steps are being taken, and that this great idea will be implemented.

Question of a RABOTNICHESKO DELO reporter: What issues of restructuring and the renewal processes did you discuss, and what are the two parties' tasks in this area?

[Zhivkov] The processes of renewal are taking place in every socialist country according to its specific conditions. This is understandable. These processes depend on many internal factors, traditions, and so forth. In the present case we were interested in the main and fundamental problems: the necessity of revolutionary transformations in all spheres of the socialist system, in the economic, intellectual, and political spheres, and even in ideology. This is the main factor. As far as specific enterprises and initiatives undertaken in Bulgaria and the USSR are concerned, this is an issue that affects the two parties, the two countries, and the two states.

More on 22 Jun News Briefing

AU2606212889 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

[Report by Boyko Angelov and Volodya Stratiev on news conference held on 22 June in Sofia: "We Are Fulfilling Our International Obligations"]

[Excerpts] The news conference, held on 22 June at the Sofia People's Palace of Culture, was an important event which gathered together nearly 200 Bulgarian and foreign journalists and diplomats and lasted over 2 hours. It was mainly devoted to the present state and future of

Bulgarian-Turkish relations which are recently attracting public attention, and not only in our country. The deterioration of these relations is by no means caused by our country's policy or by any one-sided actions on our part.

The news conference was chaired by Filip Bokov, head of department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He gave the floor to Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, who made an introductory statement on some topical issues of the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans and on Bulgarian-Turkish relations. [passage omitted]

Following Ivan Ganev's introductory statement, dozens of questions related to different aspects of Bulgarian-Turkish relations were asked at the news conference. They included questions on the number of Bulgarian citizens wishing to visit Turkey; on whether foreign citizens are entitled to visit all parts of Bulgaria; on the effect of the greater amount of foreign travel upon the country's economy; asking for more details about the bombings during the 1983-1987 period; on threats against Bulgarian Muslims who wish to leave for Turkey; on unofficial data related to the fact that the Turkish authorities have forcibly taken away the passports of some Bulgarian citizens and have even destroyed them; and on the results of such actions. [passage omitted] As for the bombings, Yordan Ormanov, spokesman of the Ministry of of Internal Affairs, explained that the individuals responsible for the acts in question were discovered a long time ago and that this had been reported in the press. During the investigation it was established that many of these individuals had maintained close operational contacts with members of Turkish diplomatic missions in our country, such as the embassy and the consulates in Burgas and Plovdiv. The instigative activities and guiding role of certain Turkish officials were established and their names disclosed.

As for the disorder in certain settlements during the 20-27 May period, the Main Investigation Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its subdepartments investigated 33 penal cases and 49 citizens were indicted, mostly according to Articles 269, 273, and 325 of the Penal Code, and in one case, according to Article 340 of the Penal Code. It was pointed out that members of the security organs were also among the victims; many of them were hospitalized with life-threatening injuries. As for victims, seven people have been killed. The military investigators are now dealing with each specific case of a civilian's death caused by the security forces. The investigation still being in process, it is impossible to provide any more details for the time being. This will be done at a later stage.

Ivan Angelov, deputy chief prosecutor, spoke about the impact of extensive foreign travel upon the country's economy. He pointed out the allegations made by numerous foreign radio stations that Bulgarian Muslims are being "deported" to Turkey. This is contested by the fact that the large number of those travelling abroad creates certain economic difficulties. No responsible government would "expel" so many people, knowing that this act would result in economic problems, such as absenteeism, mass purchases of goods, withdrawal of deposits from the State Savings Bank (a total of 400-450 million leva were withdrawn by the previous week and this amount seems to be increasing; it could even reach approximately 1 billion leva). It was disclosed (so far the actual amounts of those deposits were unknown because of bank secrecy) that Bulgarian Muslims leaving for abroad actually have larger amounts deposited in banks than the average Bulgarian citizens do. Ivan Angelov pointed out that this fact refutes the lies about Bulgarian Muslims being allegedly discriminated against.

In relation to the future of Bulgarian-Turkish relations, Ivan Ganev pointed out that the well-known Bulgarian-Turkish protocol which established a mechanism for negotiations between the two countries was signed in Belgrade in 1988, and this is a well-known fact, he added. Bulgaria still highly respects this protocol and is ready to discuss all issues of bilateral relations. However, we are still awaiting an answer from the Turkish side on our proposal submitted in September 1988, which is related to the pursuit of dialogue, the Bulgarian deputy foreign minister said. Turkey is still trying to impose preliminary conditions for such negotiations.

The Bulgarian side will evidently never consent to such conditions. This was our general impression from the lengthy and crowded press conference. It was an opportunity for the journalists attending the press conference—and this particularly applies to the representatives of REUTER, UPI, ASSOCIATED PRESS, and other Western mass media—to become familiar with specific data on Turkey's interference in Bulgaria's domestic affairs and on the practical implementation of the principles of important international treaties such as the Vienna final document. However, something else may be even more important, namely, the fact that our country is concerned about the fate of all its citizens, wherever they may live, and that Bulgaria observes its international commitments but will never permit interference in its domestic affairs.

Party Daily Assesses Zhivkov Visit to USSR

AU2606130489 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jun 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Stimulus of Renewal"]

[Text] Fundamental coincidence of the goals and tasks of restructuring and confirmation of the vitality of course of comprehensive cooperation and coming together between the USSR and Bulgaria—this is the basic conclusion of the results of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's brief working visit to Moscow. His meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, confirmed the great importance of their talks as an exceptionally important factor in developing and strengthening mutual relations.

The summit talks, which were conducted in the spirit of the established tradition, took place at a remarkable time for the two countries, when the processes of restructuring are developing and becoming more dynamic. This is a time of restructuring all areas of political, economic, social, and intellectual life, and when in both Bulgaria and the USSR new approaches are being sought and applied in better utilizing the great constructive potential of socialism and its indisputable humane advantages for accelerating the processes of detente, understanding, and cooperation throughout the world.

This predetermined the great interest in the Moscow meeting of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev. Issues related to further developing fraternal mutual relations between the two parties and peoples had primary importance at the meeting. The idea about the necessity of further increasing the efficiency of our economies, and bringing them even closer together along the road of production sharing and establishing mixed companies, clearly emerged in the reports in the Soviet and Bulgarian press and in the answers of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to questions of journalists prior to his departure for Moscow.

The results of integrating our people's economies and of scientific-technical and cultural cooperation that have been achieved until now are indisputable. However, the present and future days require a new pace and qualitatively new forms and mutual relations. Stemming from this important condition, the two leaders agreed that the specific tasks of developing Bulgarian-Soviet economic cooperation will be discussed during the forthcoming visit to Bulgaria of Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The common conviction that the fundamental transformations in the life of the party and society in different countries cannot and must not take place on the basis of a uniform model, acquired great importance at the talks in Moscow. On the contrary, it was pointed out that every fraternal party and state are totally independent in determining the forms of social development and the tasks and pace of the transformations, while studying each other's experience. The decision whether to apply this experience or not must be based on the national characteristics. Precisely the multiple character of the solutions and the broad range of the searches are an integral part of the great wealth of the theory and practice of socialism. Nobody has a perfect concept about all directions of social development, however, the leaders of the two parties are unanimous that the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] have correctly determined the main element—democratizing the economic and political system and entire intellectual life—something that forms the character of the prospects of the Soviet and Bulgarian societies.

The exchange of opinions and information on the international situation occupied an important place at the new USSR-Bulgarian summit. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev expressed satisfaction with the great contribution of the socialist countries to improving the political climate in Europe and the world. They confirmed the loyalty of the parties and states they lead to the principles of mutual confidence and security, which could be achieved through radically reducing all kinds of weapons and armed forces.

The BCP and all our people are deeply satisfied with the new and remarkable manifestation of fraternity and unity of action between Bulgaria and the USSR, something which is an indisputable stimulus to renewing in the two socialist countries, aspiring to the future peaceful and constructive days.

Zhivkov Receives USSR Ambassador to Turkey

AU2606151889 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] On 26 June Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Albert Chernyshev, USSR ambassador to Turkey. Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, took part in the friendly talk.

Zhivkov Receives Pact Forces Commander Lushev

AU2706094089 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, in the Bulgarian Communist Party Building in Sofia this morning. Army General Petr Lushev is on a working visit to Bulgaria.

Comrade Dobri Dzhurov took part in the meeting.

Gen Balkanski on Muslims 'Lured by Propaganda'

AU2606145589 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jun 89 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant General Trifon Balkanski: "How Much Time Is Needed To Grasp the Truth"]

[Text] A few days ago I was on an assignment in the southern regions of Khaskovo Oblast. Among other things, I visited various organizations and enterprises in Krumovgrad. I passed through several villages, Momchilgrad and Kurdzhali. I talked with citizens who were preparing to leave the motherland. With indignation and sadness I observed Bulgarian Muslim compatriots in limbo, lining up at the savings banks, the municipal councils, and the offices of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, obtaining and filling out documents for their departure for Turkey.

Lured by Turkish propaganda, deceived unscrupulous Bulgarian Muslims who say that paradise awaits them in Turkey, threatened by traitors that if they remain in their motherland they will betray their religion and bring misfortune upon themselves, and exploiting the humanitarian Bulgarian legislature, they are selling all their

precious belongings. Abandoning their beautiful and well-furnished native homes, their highly-paid jobs, and favorable conditions of raising, educating, and training their children and professing their religion, they prepare for a journey to the unknown. To my question, why are they leaving their motherland, they answered that they feel fine, and that they were going to Turkey to visit their relatives. One does not travel to visit his relatives with loaded cars and trucks. Others answered by merely shrugging their shoulders.

Nothing good awaits the thousands of workers and agrarian workers. Many of them know that they will join the millions-strong army of unemployed, desperate, and persecuted, and that they will be abandoned to their fate somewhere in Anatolia. Many of them have heard the rumors about the construction of camps around Luleburgaz and other places.

There can be no doubt that the temporary difficulties that have emerged, will be overcome. The positions that these people have vacated are rapidly being filled by others. The Bulgarian Communist Party, the state government, and the Bulgarian people will not abandon the population of those regions.

I myself have been in such limbo, and I do not envy them. I was born in a poor peasant family, I was a worker, and I have personally experienced the terrible pain of unemployment in Tsarist Bulgaria. In May 1942 I was a soldier in the Bulgarian occupation corps in Serbia. Because of my antifascist activity I was persecuted by the police and threatened with arrest. I did not want to be a soldier-occupier. However, in order to join the ranks of the fighters for people's freedom I needed a certain connection, which I did not have. Despite all this, on 29 May 1942, far away from the motherland, on foreign territory, without knowing the language, and without any contact with the partisans, in a region full of fascist troops and chetniks, I left the barracks at night and headed in a unknown direction, relying only on my faith in the party and the victory over fascism. I was lucky. Completely by accident, after 2 days I met up with Yugoslav partisans, and continued the struggle with them.

How long will your state of limbo continue, dear compatriots?

Questions, Answers on Passport Law Published

AU2306143189

[Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 15, 20, and 22 June, on page 2 in each case, carries editorially selected materials totaling 3,200 words and entitled "Twenty Questions and Answers on the Amendments and Additions to the Law on Foreign Travel Passports (Adopted by the National Assembly on 10 May 1989) and Their Application." An introductory editorial note states: "The questions are selected from letters and inquiries to social and state organs and departments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria." Details of the more important questions discussed are as follows:

Question one asks: "If a Bulgarian citizen leaves for another state, will he retain his job (student grant or pension)?" The reply states: "Those who leave for abroad, including to Turkey, must obtain leave (paid or unpaid) in order to preserve their jobs in the plants, companies, establishments, etc., with which they have established relationships under labor law." People absent from their jobs for more than 3 days without good reason are liable to be dismissed. According to the reply, pensioners traveling abroad for up to 6 months can receive outstanding pension payments on their return to Bulgaria, but it appears that under the existing legislation students voluntarily traveling abroad will lose their grants.

Question three asks about the period of validity of the new law, and also asks: "Will those who want to also be able to travel abroad after the New Year?" The reply states that "...the rumors that the right to travel abroad will only last until the end of this year are without foundation," and that the recently adopted amendments and additions to the Law on Foreign Travel Passports, "will come into force on 1 September 1989 and, like the entire law, have permanent, not temporary validity."

Question five asks: "Can property be left in the safekeeping of a responsible person, and with whom?" The reply states that, under the existing legislation, property may be left in the charge of a relative, friend, or institution appointed for the purpose. However, the disposal of the property of persons staying abroad for longer than 6 months is subject to the provisions of the Law on Deals in Foreign Currency and Foreign Exchange Control, and can be carried out only with the permission of the Ministry of Planning and Economy. Furthermore, in the case of real estate left behind, a manager must be appointed, who is obliged to declare the managed properties to the local municipal people's council within 3 months of his appointment, otherwise the ownership of the property is transferred to the said council.

Question six asks: "Who will be responsible for maintenance of high school and college students and young people who do not want to go abroad with their families and stay there, as well as of single people left on their own?" The reply states that young people in employment, trainees, apprentices, etc. are covered by the existing social security system in the event of being unemployed. With regard to college students, old, and single people, the reply merely states: "The Decree on Social Assistance provides aid for children over 18 years who have been left without parents and income, and also for old people, invalids, the infirmed, etc., who have no income or anyone to care for them."

The reply to question seven, whether young men subject to military draft or who are already performing their compulsory military service may be permitted to leave the country with their families, is a categorical negative.

Question eight asks how much foreign currency citizens are allowed to take abroad. According to the reply, citizens making private trips abroad may purchase from the Bulgarian National Bank the equivalent of 300 leva in the currency of the socialist countries annually, and U.S. $200 or the equivalent in other convertible currencies during each 3-year period, but only $65 in each of the first and second years of this period.

Question nine asks: "What sums of money and items of property may be exported?" The reply states that Bulgarian citizens "may export without limit their deposits in foreign currency, accompanied by the relevant bank document," and that they may also take household goods in noncommercial quantities. The export of articles such as firearms, explosives, and narcotics is prohibited.

The answer to question 10 confirms that personal automobiles and other vehicles may be exported without paying export duty, but a permit from the Bulgarian Automobile Union is required to export vehicles for up to 3 months, while for periods over 3 months a permit has to be obtained from the customs authorities, which involves depositing a guarantee equivalent to 20 percent of the vehicle's insured value.

Question 12 asks if Bulgarian educational qualifications are recognized abroad. According to the answer, this depends on the country, but "no bilateral agreement has been signed between Bulgarian and the Republic of Turkey. Whether Bulgarian documents are recognized in Turkey is a matter for the Turkish side."

In answer to question 14, on the situation regarding members of the Bulgarian Communist Party who travel abroad, it is stated that party members may stay abroad for up to 6 months without losing their membership, provided they pay their membership subscriptions in advance before leaving. However, the membership of party members who are absent from party meetings for more than 3 months and have not paid their contributions will be reviewed by a meeting of their primary party organization.

The reply to question 15 states that white-collar employees of enterprises, institutions, and organizations located "in regions with severe labor shortages, as defined by the executive committees of the oblast people's councils," are permitted up to the end of 1989 "to work in production at the same enterprises and organizations, and receive the basic salary for their permanent work plus the full amount of the wages earned." According to the answer to question 16, the same applies to pensioners employed in these regions, who receive their full wages and pensions. The answer to question 17 states that the "strictest property and disciplinary sanctions will be applied" under the labor regulations to those who fail to report for work without reason," and adds: "Everyone who wishes may apply for foreign travel documents, but until he leaves Bulgaria, he is bound to conform with the laws and norms of the country and fulfill his labor obligations."

The answer to question 18 lists the judicial penalties applicable to persons who cause trouble in industry or in the money and credit system "with the aim of weakening authority or creating difficulties for it." The possible sentences range from 3 to 15 years' imprisonment. The reply to question 19 states that people who incite others to commit the above crimes are subject to similar penalties.

Question 20 asks: "Will measures be taken against those who incite breaches of public order and extremist manifestations?" The reply states: "Until now, the detected instigators or violators of socialist legality have been arrested. Work is continuing on detecting such persons and bringing them to justice," and they will be tried when the investigations have been completed.

TRUD Commentator Reviews Personality Cult Era

AU2306101289 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 21 Jun 89 p 3

[Article by Pavel Pisarev, TRUD foreign policy commentator: "The Great Patriotic War and Its Aftermath"]

[Excerpts] History deals with facts from the past, but also with their interpretation. It is true that interpretations vary according to the problems with which the generations of subsequent periods are confronted. Every epoch borrows from the past whatever it finds useful. Nevertheless, not only the interpretation of facts, but also their quantity, is subject to change. Certain facts are discovered too late; others, after having been concealed for a certain time, may lead to new conclusions. Only one truth exists, but the extent of the knowledge about this truth is changing.

I belong to the generation that welcomed the liberators. We grew up with the names of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya and Aleksandr Matrosov, with books and films about the young guards, with the "Novel of a Real Man" and with "Rise, Infinite Land," works which have not lost their magic power of inspiring their readers with legitimate pride. We used to sing: "Bulgaria is a beautiful country, but Russia is the greatest of all," without being aware of what we were saying. We lived with the film "The Fall of Berlin" by Chiaureli, and with books such as "The White Birches," without realizing that they were intentional forgeries. We worshipped the protraits of Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov, Budenniy, and of Marshal Tolbukhin, who was not very well-known in the Soviet Union.

Stalin was the embodiment of victory. Zhukov, the victor, was just one of many Soviet marshals. The hero of history, the leader, represented the masses. The first truth for me that I heard about the Patriotic War was a romantic story. Should we be called the deceived generation? Not in the least; we were just the generation of the time.

The 20th CPSU Congress accused Stalin of having allowed the Soviet Union to be totally unprepared for a war, and of having deprived the Red Army of its commanders, who were denounced as enemies of the people on the eve of aggression, but the congress recognized the contributions made by the supreme commander in chief to the final victory.

Things are even more complicated today. The historical truth about the war has been established. New theses were added to the well-known ones. It was established that Stalin seriously impaired the commanding staff by eliminating and destroying nearly all military experts of the tsarist Army who were recruited by Lenin and had fought at his side during the Civil War. [passage omitted]

Stalin's flirtation with Hitler, which lasted until the beginning of World War II, has no moral justification whatsoever. It is confirmed by Stalin's birthday telegrams to Hitler, in which he called him the German people's leader, and by the large amounts of foodstuffs and rare metal supplies delivered to Germany, even after Hitler had stopped all payments and deliveries to the USSR several months earlier. [passage omitted]

In analyzing the results of the Patriotic War, we should not forget the postwar situation. The defeat of fascism not only brought freedom, but it also created new conditions for the social development of several countries along the path of socialism. This is a historical achievement. Nevertheless, the hasty restructuring process in the people's democracies and the Stalinist model, which was either forced on those countries, or was voluntarily accepted by them as the only existing model, as well as the countries' intercepted national efforts to develop independently; our own part in lowering the iron curtain, following Churchill's Fulton speech; the tragic show trials; and the copying of distorted methods all were part of the negative aspects in our postwar inheritance. Socialist revolution was connected with war on two occasions: following World War I and World War II. This reflected on socialism. In the future, socialism should no longer be the result of war, among all other things.

All these new historical facts and analyses, discovered first at the 20th CPSU Congress, and subsequently, at the 27th congress, are incontestable. Nevertheless, they do not reveal the whole truth about the Soviet Union, which had the necessary political, economic, military, and moral strength to defend socialism, nor do they reveal the fundamental truth about the Patriotic War. [passage omitted]

Victory was a historic achievement of mankind in the struggle for freedom, democracy, and humanitarianism. It was a turning point in the development toward socialism. Victory turned the Soviet Union into a great power; it made the construction of the worldwide socialist system possible. [passage omitted]

We should not underestimate the fact that victory over fascism established prerequisites for unmasking Stalinism at a later stage. The millions of Soviet soldiers who came to Europe, having adopted the humanitarian spirit of the antifascist ideals only about 10 years later, raised new claims in relation to socialism, which prevailed at the 20th CPSU Congress and are still victorious in the present-day struggle for restructuring.

Nina Andreeva's supporters in the Soviet Union and her friends in spirit outside the USSR are not willing to accept the whole, complicated truth about this period. The antisocialist forces, which are maliciously treating similar historical facts as identical, despite their dissimilar fundamental essence, are also trying to impose their own truth about the period in question. Helmut Schmidt, former FRG chancellor, in his book "People and States," wrote the following on this subject: "We should never forget Hitler, his war, and all the disgraceful acts committed by Germans. I know that we do not have the moral right to compare them with Stalin's crimes."

Our world, and the European peoples' world in particular, arose from the darkest shadows of hell and is now heading for the future. Let the lofty moral qualities of victory in the Patriotic War accompany us on our way. Man was the real victor of that war. Let this be the last of military victories.

Cuban Military Delegation Visits 19-22 Jun

AU2606153789 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jun 89 p 6

[BTA report: "Getting Acquainted With BCP Experience"]

[Text] A delegation, headed by Sixto Batista Santana, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and head of the party's Military Department, visited our country from 19 to 22 June 1989 in accordance with the implementation of the bilateral plan on inter-party cooperation.

The delegation was received by Milko Balev, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo and BCP Central Committee secretary.

The delegation met and held talks with members of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department, as well as with the official from the Blagoevgrad BCP Municipal Committee, and with members of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Economy and Planning. The Cuban guests also visited historical sites and cultural monuments.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere the visitors were briefed on current tasks which the BCP has to cope with in practically implementing the July Concept aimed at the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria. The Cuban guests, in turn, reported on their party's activities and described the Cuban people's efforts in consistently implementing the party decisions on their country's socioeconomic development. The fraternal relations and cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Cuba were highly assessed. Questions related to the future intensification and further development of these relations were discussed. Opinions were exchanged on certain problems of the current international situation.

Tanchev, BZNS Delegation Depart for Sweden
AU2506183289 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Jun 89

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union [BZNS] led by Petur Tanchev, BZNS secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council, departed on 25 June for Stockholm at the invitation of the leadership of the Swedish Center Party.

Oke Theodor Berg, Swedish ambassador to Bulgaria, was among those who saw the delegation off at Sofia airport.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 9-23 June
AU2406150789

[Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts, the Sofia press, and Sofia BTA in English during the monitoring period from 1500 GMT on 9 June through 1500 GMT on 23 June report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Milko Balev and Georgi Yordanov attended a Portuguese National Day reception at the Sheraton Hotel in Sofia on 12 June. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 89 p 6)

Todor Zhivkov, with Petur Mladenov attending, received the departing Turkish ambassador, Omer Lutem, in Sofia on 13 June. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 89)

Todor Zhivkov, with Andrey Lukanov in attendance, received in Sofia on 15 June Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, Iranian minister of petroleum.(Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 15 Jun 89)

Milko Balev and Andrey Lukanov attended a National Day reception at the British Embassy in Sofia on 15 June. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 15 Jun 89)

Georgi Atanasov, with Petko Danchev attending, received in Sofia on 16 June Vladimir Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. (Sofia BTA in English 1501 GMT 16 Jun 89)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and chairman of the State Council, received in Sofia on 15 June Guy Charbonneau, speaker of the Canadian Senate, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Jun 89) and discussed the Muslim issue with him. (Sofia BTA in English 1441 GMT 15 Jun 89) In Sofia on 16 June Zhivkov received Vladimir Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, (Sofia BTA in English 1238 GMT 16 Jun 89) and the newly appointed UK ambassador, Richard Thomas. (Sofia BTA in English 1746 GMT 16 Jun 89) On 23 June Zhivkov departed from Sofia "on a short working visit to Moscow." (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 23 Jun 89)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Sofia on 15 June Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, Iranian minister of petroleum.(Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 15 Jun 89). In Sofia on 17 June he made a statement to a BTA correspondent on the Turkish anti-Bulgarian campaign. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jun 89) (Sofia BTA in English 2105 GMT 17 Jun 89) In Sofia on 22 June Atanasov received Milutin Milosevic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. (Sofia BTA in English 1613 GMT 22 Jun 89)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received in Sofia on 15 June Miguel Blanco Cano, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jun 89 p 2)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, held talks in Moscow on 17 June with Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Yazov. (Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 17 Jun 89)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, received in Sofia on 13 June PRC Ambassador Li Fenglin, (Sofia BTA in English 1749 GMT 13 Jun 89) and Guy Charbonneau, speaker of the Canadian Senate. (Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 13 Jun 89) In Sofia on 14 June he received Richard Thomas, the newly appointed UK ambassador. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 14 Jun 89) In Sofia on 16 June Mladenov received UN official Yasushi Akashi. (Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 16 Jun 89) In Sofia on 20 June Mladenov received Jan Hollands van Looke, secretary of state at the Belgian Foreign Ministry. (Sofia BTA in English 1656 GMT 20 Jun 89) In Sofia on 21 June Mladenov made a statement to BTA on the Muslim issue, (Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 21 Jun 89) and received Stepan Vartanyan, an official responsible for church affairs in the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. (Sofia BTA in English 1725

GMT 21 Jun 89) In Sofia on 22 June Mladenov attended a lunch given in his honor by the Spanish ambassador, Joaquin Perez Gomez. (Sofia BTA in English 1656 GMT 22 Jun 89)

Dimitur Stoyanov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, made a greetings speech on behalf of the BCP Central Committee at a ceremony held in Slavovitsa, Plovdiv Oblast, on 11 June to mark the 110th birth anniversary of Aleksandur Stamboliyski. (Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 11 Jun 89)(Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jun 89 p 2)

Petko Danchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, held talks in Sofia on 14 June with Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, minister of petroleum of Iran, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 14 Jun 89) and with a Soviet delegation led by Vladimir Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 14 Jun 89) In Sofia on 16 June he signed a cooperation protocol with the Iranian Petroleum Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh. (Sofia BTA in English 1233 GMT 16 Jun 89) In Nis, Yugoslavia, on 20 June Danchev co-chaired a session of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. (Sofia BTA in English 1610 GMT 20 Jun 89)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, held talks with Guy Charbonneau, speaker of the Canadian Senate, in Sofia on 13 June. (Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 13 Jun 89)

Stoyan Ovcharov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of planning and economy, met in Moscow on 15 June with Yuriy Maslyukov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 15 Jun 89) In Sofia on 16 June he delivered the address at a traditional meeting to mark the 107th birth anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 89)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chaired a meeting held in Sofia on 15 June to discuss preparations for the European ecological forum to be held in Sofia from October 16 through November 3 1989. (Sofia BTA in English 1403 GMT 15 Jun 89)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, science, and education, spoke in Sofia on 20 June at the opening of the Fifth World Biennale of Architecture "Interarch 89." (Sofia BTA in English 1628 GMT 20 Jun 89)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received a Zambian party delegation led by Joseph Musole in Sofia on 15 June. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jun 89 p 6)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a plenum of the Plovdiv Oblast BCP Committee held in Plovdiv on 14 June that discussed regional agricultural development. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jun 89 p 2) He also received a CPSU Central Committee working group led by Nikolay Lagutkin during its visit to Bulgaria. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 Jun 89)

Jakes Congratulates Nyers, Jiang on Elections

LD2606150189 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, has sent a telegram to Rezso Nyers in which he has congratulated him on his election to Hungarian Socialist Workers Party chairman. He has also sent a telegram to Jiang Zemin on his election to the post of the general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee.

Jakes Attends Bohemian Regional Party Meeting

LD2206181789 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] The Central Bohemian regional party committee met in Kladno today with the participation of Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, and discussed tasks which emerge for the organization from the 14th Central Committee session. It also concerned itself with the creation and protection of the environment and the development of the health service.

In the discussion, Comrade Milos Jakes stated that the protection and creation of the environment is a highly political affair which, next to the living and working conditions of the people, also has important international political dimensions. Speaking about problems in our health service, in the first place he mentioned the insufficient availability of modern diagnostic equipment. Preventative care, availability of health services, and high professional training and ethics of medical staff must be put in the forefront.

Comrade Milos Jakes gave great attention to the restructuring of the work of the party and the main tasks in the pre-congress period. He described the development of mass political influence among citizens, openness of party work, and overall activization of the party as the most important. At present, another important thing is that new economic tools should be made maximum use of from the beginning of next year, and conditions should be created for a balanced development of our economy, because economic stability is the foundation of political stability, Comrade Milos Jakes emphasized.

Jakes Addresses Committee

LD2206225689 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Jun 89

[No video available]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified correspondent] The Central Bohemian regional party committee held its session in Kladno today. It discussed the issues of environment and health care. [passage omitted]

Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, took part in the session. According to the introductory report delivered by Comrade Josef Haman, the fact that the problems should be solved in a more thorough way than so far is also topical for the Central Bohemian region. The resolution of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session has basic importance for the work of the regional party organization. It must be utilized in the drafting of the plans for 1990 and for the next 5-year plan, too.

The session then continued with the discussion, in which comrade Milos Jakes also spoke. In his introduction, he praised the democratic nature of the preparations for the session and dealt with the questions of protection and creation of the environment. He stressed that what is at issue is a highly political matter, which, together with the actual improvement of people's living and working conditions, also has important international-political dimensions. Care for people's health, as well as concern for the questions of ecology, represents an important component of people's standard of living. The improvement in this sphere is a task for all society. The state plays a great role in this respect. However, it is necessary to increase the responsibility of the citizens themselves for their health.

Milos Jakes then dealt with the restructuring of party work and the main tasks of the CPCZ in the pre-congress period. There is a need to find the correct direction for party work in the conditions of restructuring.

[Begin Jakes recording] What is this direction? I would put in the forefront this point: Do not go on pushing paper but direct yourselves at mass political work, or work among the Communists and people. That is the first condition.

The second condition is to implement our policy publicly, not to make it behind people's backs, so to speak. What do I have in mind? For example: a party body—a works committee—is in session. No one will ever know what this committee discussed, or what was discussed by a membership meeting. But next day, or the day after, the works should find out what was discussed by the party meeting.

The third point is to truly invigorate the Communists. The purpose of the invigoration is the discussions, which we have organized. The purpose of the discussions is that everyone should say how he regards the party work as a whole, the work of the specific party organization. But one should also say how one views his own work aimed at the implementation of this party's policy and what is one going to do in the future. The point is also not to replace the economic and state bodies and the national committees with the bodies of social organizations of the National Front. This does not mean that the questions should not be discussed, that no inspection, no evaluation, should be carried out. But this means that the influence should be implemented through those party

members who are working in these organizations. We should demand responsibility from them. We should not work and make decisions on their behalf on questions of how to run the plant, the technical and investment matters, or when should the sowing start in agriculture, or what will be done, and so on. There is a qualified economic management for this purpose.

And the penultimate matter is the cardinal question of the party's work in cadre selection and training. And it is particularly in connection with the 18th congress that this question should be given attention.

And the last matter of speeding up the new style of work is to put to the forefront the checking that adopted decisions have been fulfilled. But not only the checking. The checking is not the weakest spot. The weakest spot is the failure to draw conclusions from this checking. [end recording]

CPCZ Presidium Discusses Congress Preparations

LD2306160289 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] A meeting today of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium discussed preparations for the regular session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which will take place on 7 and 8 July in Bucharest. The Czechoslovak delegation to the session will be composed of: Milos Jakes, heading the delegation, and Gustav Husak, Ladislav Adamec, Jozef Lenart, Jaromir Johanes, and Milan Vaclavik.

The Central Committee Presidium went on to discuss a number of important questions of the development of the Czechoslovak national economy in connection with preparation for the 18th CPCZ Congress. The basis of the discussions was the draft long-term outlook for Czechoslovakia up to the year 2005, and also the draft economic and political guidelines for drawing up the Ninth 5-Year Plan for the period 1991-1995. Both these documents are currently being worked out by the State Planning Commission. The draft long-term outlook for Czechoslovakia up to the year 2005 consists primarily in setting out the basic orientation for the national economy, and further work on the concept for our society's socioeconomic development, and on the Ninth 5-Year Plan prior to the 18th party congress.

The Central Committee Presidium considers the structural reorganization and its associated contraction programs in some branches, as one of the decisive conditions for making the whole economy more efficient. It pointed out that there are still many problems and unresolved risks in the current stage of work on the long-term outlook. The central national economy bodies still have not fully explained matters about the economic levers through which society's intentions will be implemented and monitored in the longer term. In addition to this, more efficient use of the potential of individual regions of Czechoslovakia must be ensured in the framework of the unified Czechoslovak economy. The debate on this issue gave rise to specific conclusions for further work on the document. This work should result in an integrated plan of structural changes to be implemented in the longer term by 1995; it should also result in the first draft state programs of development, and in a final document entitled "The Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development in the Ninth 5-Year Plan and the Outlook to 2005." The public is expected to be kept informed of the details of these intentions prior to the 18th CPCZ Congress, and public meetings will be held.

Another subject of discussion at the Party Central Committee Presidium was draft measures for more effective prevention of the most serious forms of crime in general, and of economic crime in particular. The aim is to raise the direct incentive and responsibility of all subjects involved in protecting the interests of socialist society and the rights and freedoms of the citizens.

The Central Commmitte Presidium also took note of a government-sponsored Czech National Council bill on the rules for financial management in the Czech Socialist Republic, and a government-sponsored bill relating to the Slovak National Council and the Slovak Socialist Republic.

The Presidium consented to a CPCZ delegation headed by Comrade Jozef Lenart being sent to a meeting of secretaries for international affairs of fraternal parties' central committees to be held in Sofia from 26 to 28 September 1989. It consented to a friendly working visit to be paid by Comrade Jozef Lenart to the SFRY on 29 June to 2 July.

The Central Committee Presidium also took note of the results of the meeting of the socialist countries' communist and workers' parties' central committee secretaries for political organizational work in Havana, and it approved the course of action taken by the CPCZ Central Committee delegation.

The Central Committee Presidium also approved measures to use the results of that meeting in the work of the CPCZ.

Further on Presidium Session

AU2306155389 Prague CTK in English 1658 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] Prague June 23 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium discussed here today, preparations for a regular session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states to be held in Bucharest on July 7 and 8. A Czechoslovak delegation to attend the session will be headed by Milos Jakes; its other members will be Gustav Husak, Ladislav Adamec, Jozef Lenart, Jaromir Johanes and Milan Vaclavik.

The party Presidium discussed the development of the Czechoslovak economy in connection with preparation for the 18th Communist Party Congress. The basis of the discussion was formed by a draft long-term prospect of

Czechoslovakia up to the year 2005, and a proposal for an economic-political guideline for the preparation of the Ninth Five-Year Plan for the 1991-1995 period. The two documents are now being concretized by the State Planning Commission.

The Presidium regards restructuring and the programs of attenuation in some branches linked to it, as one of the decisive prerequisites for increasing effectiveness of the whole economy. It pointed out that there are still many problems at the present stage of work on the long-term prospect.

Discussion of this subject provided concrete conclusions for further work on the document. It is to result in a comprehensive project of structural changes in the long-term prospect with their concretization by the year 1995. The public is to be informed in detail of these intentions before the 18th Czechoslovak Communist party Congress and a public discussion is to take place.

CPCZ Readmits Over 4,000 Former Party Members

AU2706092189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Concerning Party Work Before the 18th CPCZ Congress; Journalists Met With Comrade Karel Urbanek on Wednesday"]

[Excerpts] Prague—Wednesday's press conference in Prague was devoted to topical issues of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] policy, particularly the preparations for its 18th congress, to the activity of the Committee For Party Work in the Czech Socialist Republic [SR], and to information about the meeting of communist and workers' parties on political and organizational work, which was held in Havana. Karel Urbanek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Committee For Party Work in the Czech SR, and chairman of the Czech SR National Front Central Committee, met with journalists and replied to their questions.

In his introduction, he explained the reasons for the creation of the Committee For Party Work in the Czech SR, the principles and methods of its work, and also outlined the structure of the committee. While clarifying cadre issues, he said, among other things, that there are 70 members of staff on the committee, all of whom transferred from the CPCZ Central Committee, where they dealt with issues concerning the Czech SR. The CPCZ Central Committee also carries out some functions. The committee's apparatus is roughly three times smaller than that of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee. [passage omitted]

While evaluating the meeting of communist and workers' parties on political and organizational issues, which took place on 6 and 7 June in Havana, Karel Urbanek stated that its participants, among other things, exchanged experiences and opinions on improving the quality of the membership base and from the formation of party ranks. In this connection, he spoke about the CPCZ Central Committee resolution of 1976, which enabled former members of the CPCZ to be readmitted to the party ranks. To date more than 4,000 former members have been readmitted to the CPCZ since that time. [passage omitted]

Ex-Leadership Members Get Parliamentary Jobs

AU2306091289

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 June on page 1 carries a 1,800-word Marie Koenigova report on the opening day of the 14th joint meeting of CSSR Federal Assembly chambers in Prague on 20 June. The report, entitled "More Efficiently in the Creation and Use of Resources," reviews the discussion on Premier Adamec's report on the state of the national economy and Finance Minister Stejskal's speech on the closing account of the 1988 budget, the two main items on the agenda of the opening day of the meeting. Koenigova mentions that the 19 deputies who took the floor in the discussion included Lubomir Strougal, deputy to the People's Chamber.

Koenigova also reports that the session elected several new members of parliamentary committees. In this context she mentions, among other things, that Vasil Bilak was elected member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Chamber; Lubomir Strougal member of the Planning and Budget Committee of the People's Chamber; Mikulas Beno member of the Social Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Nations; and Bohuslav Chnoupek member of the Culture and Educational Affairs Committee of the People's Chamber.

Questions Answered at Session

AU2606102389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

["nig, pp"-signed report: "Replies to Deputies' Questions"]

[Excerpts] In the course of the 14th joint meeting of chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly, deputies put several questions to members of the Federal Government. We have selected the following from among the questions and the replies to them:

[Question] I would like to hear a more detailed explanation of the influence of profit from foreign trade on the overall Kcs11.5 billion increase in profits in 1988, compared with the preceding year. (Deputy Jozef Csemi)

Jan Stejskal, CSSR minister of finance: Profit from the internal economy—that is, cost reductions and performance growth—accounted for 70 percent of this annual increase, and improved results in foreign trade for 30 percent. This is when we compare the situation with the year 1987. When we compare it with the plan for 1988, then the entire increase in profits is accounted for by profit from foreign trade. [passage omitted] At the same time, profit from the internal economy was not attained.

As set out in the report on the closing account of the 1988 budget, the higher profits of enterprises from foreign trade are connected with the attainment of better terms of trade. [passage omitted]

[Question] What changes are being prepared in the prices of diesel fuel? (Deputy Simon Skoviera)

Jan Stejskal: In a few days, the government will discuss a Federal Price Office proposal to increase the price from Kcs5.50 to Kcs7.50 per liter, effective 1 July 1989. The main purpose of this increase is to abolish the existing administratively set limits on the consumption of diesel fuel and to exert an influence on its economical consumption mainly by economic means, that is, by means of the price. [passage omitted]

[Question] Several deputies inquired about details of the situation which has now arisen after the Hungarian Government decided to suspend construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of hydropower projects.

Pavel Hrivnak, deputy federal premier: On the basis of talks between the two heads of government [in Prague on 24 May], the Czechoslovak side turned to the Hungarian side, requesting it to submit the new facts and realities which led it to make the decision about suspending work at Nagymaros. The Hungarian side has submitted to us only views for which it was unable to furnish documentary evidence. Only conjectures were voiced, and this has only increased the degree of uncertainty. We agreed that by 26 June the Hungarian side will hand over to us in writing the complete documentation and materials. At present in the working groups, we are considering the standpoints of the Czechoslovak side, furnishing evidence for the results of surveys, analyses, and so forth.

The situation that has arisen is extraordinary, in particular because the Hungarian side started to withdraw its capacities from the Gabcikovo section and from some other building sites [on Czechoslovak territory]. After our protest against this, the situation has been cleared up. That means that work has been suspended only at Nagymaros and at several other sites connected with its construction.

[Question] The impression arises that preparations for the construction of the nuclear power station in East Bohemia are falling behind schedule. At the same time, we must remember that heat from this nuclear power station could supply a large part of the East Bohemia region and Prague, and thus obviate the need for the planned conversion from coal to gas. (Deputy Slavoj Brokes)

Antonin Krumnikl, CSSR minister of fuels and power: On the basis of many years of very detailed tectonic and seismological research, the government has, until now, approved only the locations [of future nuclear power stations] and the sequence of their construction. However, construction deadlines and budgeted construction costs have not been fixed. The sequence laid down in former decisions has been retained, with Kecerovce in East Slovakia coming first and Blahutovice in North Moravia second. The investment plan for Kecerovce has already been approved, and that for Blahutovice has already been draw up. The investment plan for the third locality, East Bohemia, is only being worked on. It concerns an area which, in the background materials, is called Tetov.

As for possible supplies of heat to Prague from the future [nuclear] power station in East Bohemia, I would like to briefly state that the location of the nuclear power station—Tetov is near Chlumec nad Cidlinou—has been chosen so as to provide for heat supplies to the two largest population centers in Bohemia: Prague and the Hradec Kralove, Pardubice, and Chrudim conurbation. The areas of Kolin, Kutna Hora, and Caslav should be connected at a later stage. For the time being, all these are only considerations; everything depends on what resources will be created. [passage omitted]

Trial of Two Czech Dissidents Opens 26 Jun

AU2606130689 Paris AFP in English
1303 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Prague, June 26 (AFP)—Czech dissident editor Frantisek Starek and his companion went on trial Monday on charges that could land Mr Starek in prison for five years.

Mr Starek, 36, and Iva Vojtkova have been in police custody since February.

He is charged with inciting broad rebellion through the media, which can carry a one to five-year prison term, while Ms Vojtkova is charged with complicity.

The trial is being held in Usti nad Orlici, 140 kilometers (87 miles) east of Prague.

Mr Starek, who has already served four years in prison, is a well-known counter-culture figure in Czechoslovakia and has edited a popular underground magazine, Vokno, which means 'window', since 1979.

Since 1975, he has been active in various opposition organizations, including the Charter 77 human rights group.

A defense committee Monday said it had gathered 500 signatures supporting Mr Starek, and called for "solidarity" at home and abroad to support a man whose rights are theoretically "guaranteed" by international pacts and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Human Rights Militants Stopped From Meeting

AU2606110489 Paris AFP in English
1047 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Prague, June 26 (AFP)—Leaders of the Charter-77 Czechoslovak human rights group were prevented from holding a meeting here on Saturday when participants were arrested by the political police, the movement said Monday.

Sixteen activists intending to take part in the meeting of some 30 past and present spokesmen of the Charter-77 group were arrested and held for questioning. Two were held for 24 hours and 14 were released on Saturday night. Of the 14, four living outside Prague were put on trains for the provinces, the group said.

Police searched the militants seizing among other documents, invitations from the Canadian and U.S. embassies.

Charter-77, which was founded to monitor compliance with the Helsinki human rights accords, said that during the past two years, police had used intimidation to stop about half the group's meetings from taking place.

Soviet Engineer Battalion Completes Withdrawal

LD2406223589 Prague International Service in English 1900 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] The fifth and last shipment of Soviet engineering troops has left the town of Olomouc in central Czechoslovakia. This completes the pull-out of one Soviet Army battalion. The troops are being redispatched to positions in Soviet Belorussia. Under an inter-government agreement reached between Moscow and Prague, a total of 1,500 Soviet troops are to be withdrawn from Czechoslovakia this year, together with 192 tanks and 20 combat aircraft. Thus far, two Soviet battalions have left the Olomouc area.

Ministers Exchange Views at Soviet Embassy

AU2306140589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 89 p 8

[CTK report: "A Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] Prague—On Monday [19 June], in Prague, a friendly meeting took place between the staff of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the USSR Embassy in the CSSR. The subjects of the exchange of views were issues about the further intensification of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation under the conditions of restructuring and democratization and the assertion of the new political thinking in the sphere of foreign policy.

Jaromir Johanes, CSSR foreign minister, and Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, participated in the meeting.

TASS Commentary Cited on Imre Nagy Funeral

AU2306103789

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 June on page 7, under the headline "Anxiety and Concern," carries a 700-word CTK Moscow dispatch summarizing TASS commentator Aleksandr Kondrashev's commentary on statements made by representatives of the Hungarian opposition during the funeral of Imre Nagy in Budapest on 16 June. The CTK reports quotes, inter alia, Kondrashev's observation that "it is no coincidence" that press statements and "campaigns" by representatives of the Hungarian opposition, which are marked by a "clearly expressed confrontationist line in relations toward Romania and Czechoslovakia," have generated "anxiety and concern" in these two countries. A 500-word CTK summary of Kondrashev's commentary is published also by Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 21 June on page 5, under the headline "Concern Is Justified."

Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Berhanu Pays Visit

Johanes Meets Ethiopian

LD2206164289 Prague CTK in English 1458 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Prague June 22 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes and his Ethiopian counterpart, Politburo member of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Berhanu Bayeh, held talks here today.

The talks on the international situation confirmed the principal identity of the two countries' stands on the main issues of the present. Both ministers welcomed positive changes in international relations and stressed the need for the further deepening and strengthening of the favourable development trend in the spirit of the principles of new political thinking.

Jaromir Johanes appreciated the standards of Czechoslovak-Ethiopian cooperation, developing on the basis of the 1981 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He said that the development of relations with Ethiopia is one of the priorities of the Czechoslovak foreign policy in the developing world. The Czechoslovak foreign minister underlined the importance of the ever extending contacts between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and the two countries' parliament and social organizations. He stressed the traditional role of economic cooperation in bilateral relations and the necessity of a joint search for the possibilities of a wider implementation of modern forms and methods of cooperation. The Czechoslovak minister informed the guest also of the process of restructuring and democratization in Czechoslovak and preparations for the 18th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. He acquainted him with Czechoslovakia's assessment of the present situation in Europe and the world and he also spoke of the initiative submitted by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes concerning the creation of a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the borderline between the countries of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

Jaromir Johanes welcomed progress on the path towards a political solution to some regional conflicts, pointing out in this connection Czechoslovakia's concrete contribution to this. He appreciated and supported the initiative of the Ethiopian National Assembly aimed at a halt to fighting and the establishment of peace in the north of the country.

Berhanu Bayeh informed his Czechoslovak counterpart of the Ethiopian foreign policy and stressed his country's interest in the development of peaceful cooperation with all countries. He appreciated the traditionally good relations with socialist countries. Berhanu Bayeh paid increased attention to the situation in the Horn of Africa and Ethiopia's relations with its neighbours. He spoke in detail about the recent peace initiative of the Ethiopian National Assembly, aimed at finding a political solution to the Eritrea conflict.

As for contacts with Czechoslovakia, the Ethiopian representative appreciated their present level in all spheres. He stressed some new possibilities of mutually beneficial cooperation in the sphere of economy. Wider space is being opened in connection with the recent adoption of new laws in Ethiopia, forming more favourable conditions for the participation of foreign partners in the utilization of the country's natural resources.

Johanes Hosts Dinner

LD2206223589 Prague CTK in English 2030 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Prague June 22 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes gave here today an official dinner in honour of visiting Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh.

In his speech, Jaromir Johanes said inter alia that favourable development trends have started to appear in international life and that countries and various political forces and movements ever more often make concerted steps to strengthen peace. At the same time, he pointed out that the forces of the past do not give up easily and thus it is necessary to continue the process of disarmament, the struggle for just solutions to regional conflicts and peaceful restructuring of international relations. He underlined the long and abundant tradition of Czechoslovak-Ethiopian relations. He also appreciated the results of mutual cooperation and expressed himself in favour of its intensification in all spheres. Jaromir Johanes stressed that relations of friendship and cooperation with developing countries have always been an inseparable part of the Czechoslovak foreign policy.

Berhanu Bayeh stated that friendship between Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia is based on strong ties tested by time. He appreciated the proposals of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries aiming at the ensuring of peace and security in the world, which have the support of the Ethiopian Workers' Party, government and people. He stressed the importance of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue and its contribution to the improvement of the political atmosphere in international relations and detente. In tune with its foreign political aims, Ethiopia exerts effort at the strengthening of relations with socialist countries and progressive and democratic forces, and at the establishment of good contacts with both the neighbouring and distant countries, the Ethiopian foreign minister stressed.

Berhanu Delivers Message to Husak

EA2306213089 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Comrade Jaromir Johanes, the Czechoslovak foreign minister, has said that his country supports the efforts being made to resolve the problem in autonomous Eritrea peacefully. Comrade Jaromir Johanes said that the efforts to find a political solution to the problem were supported by Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries. He added that the steps being taken were in the interests of the world as a whole.

In another development, Comrade Berhanu Bayeh has delivered the message sent by Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam to Comrade Gustav Husak. The message was handed over at Prague Castle during an exchange of views on relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Husak, Berhanu Discuss Eritrea

LD2206204289 Prague CTK in English 1833 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Prague June 22 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh, currently on an official visit to Czechoslvakia.

During cordial talks, Minister Berhanu Bayeh informed President Husak of the internal political situation in his country and the Ethiopian National Assembly's proposal for a peaceful solution to the Eritrea issue. Czechoslovakia welcomes and fully supports this Ethiopian initiative, the president said. The two politicians further evaluated mutual relations between their countries and expressed the opinion that a solid basis for active contacts in politics, economy, trade and culture has been established. They also discussed some topical issues of the international situation and in this context they stated that the stands of Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia on key issues of international relations are identical or close to each other.

Jakes Receives Berhanu

AU2306153189 Prague CTK in English 1643 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] Prague June 23 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes received here today member of the Politburo of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh.

The two representatives positively evaluated the achieved level of Czechoslovak-Ethiopian relations. Milos Jakes stressed that the current visit is a significant event which not only confirms the continuity of relations with a long tradition but is also another opportunity for impetuses to their all-round development.

Berhanu Bayeh informed Milos Jakes in detail of the recent political development in Ethiopia and of the line of the Workers Party of Ethiopia in the present situation. He acquainted Milos Jakes with the content of the initiative of the Ethiopian National Assembly for a peaceful solution of the Eritrea question, for strengthening territorial integrity and the country's development without outer interference. He also spoke of the historical and international connections of the Eritrea problem.

Milos Jakes highly appreciated this constructive step of the Ethiopian leadership and voiced full support for the efforts for a peaceful solution of the Eritrea question.

Speaks to Journalists

AU2306212389 Prague CTK in English
2021 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] Prague June 23 (CTK)—Member of the Politburo of the Ethiopian Workers' Party Central Committee and Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh stressed the importance of Ethiopian-Czechoslovak relations, mainly in the political sphere, in an interview for Czechoslovak journalists at the close of his official visit to Czechoslovakia here today.

Berhanu Bayeh pointed to a number of mutually advantageous joint projects of the two countries in the economic sphere. He stressed the importance of the signed protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Ethiopian Foreign Ministries and the successfully developing relations between the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The minister described in detail the present situation in Ethiopia after the recent unsuccessful military coup. He stressed that it was a deed of several top officers and that the quick suppression of the coup proved the confidence of the people and the armed forces in the leadership of the country.

The minister emphasized the interest of the Ethiopian Government in the restoration of peace in the country, which is also proved by its offer to negotiate a political solution of the situation in Eritrea with anti-government rebels without any preliminary conditions, in public and in the presence of observers.

Statement on Ethiopian's Visit

AU2406134589 Prague CTK in English
1303 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] [No dateline as received]—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes and his Ethiopian counterpart Berhanu Bayeh stated that the joint efforts of the socialist states, progressive countries, realistic-minded political forces of the West, and various democratic movements bring concrete positive results.

In a press release issued here today, the ministers stressed that the transition from confrontation towards dialogue has been initiated, first steps leading to real disarmament have been taken, confidence is increasing and mutual cooperation is extending. The successful development of the all-European process significantly helps extend favourable tendencies in international relations.

Berhanu Bayeh expressed full support for the constructive peace initiatives of the socialist countries. He appreciated the Czechoslovak foreign policy, its share in the building of common European home, and stressed, in this connection, the topical character of the proposal to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good-neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member countries which was submitted by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes.

The two ministers stressed the importance of a peaceful solution to existing conflicts, and of removing hotbeds of tension for strengthening peace and security in the world and the improvement of the international atmosphere.

Evaluating the present situation in Africa, they reiterated resolute solidarity of the two countries with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and called for a successful culmination of the decolonization process in Namibia in full harmony with the plan approved by the United Nations.

Jaromir Johanes and Berhanu Bayeh paid attention to the development of the situation in the area of the Horn of Africa, mainly the activity of Ethiopia aimed at extending relations of cooperation and strengthening stability in this part of the African Continent.

Jaromir Johanes confirmed the principled stand of the Czechoslovak Government on preserving the territorial integrity and unity of Ethiopia, welcomed and supported the new proposal of the Ethiopian Parliament of June 5, 1989 for a peaceful and lasting solution of the problem in the north of Ethiopia. He appreciated the active foreign policy of Ethiopia in the organization of African unity and the Non-Aligned Movement.

A protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Ethiopian foreign ministries was signed during the visit.

Ends Visit 24 Jun

AU2406131789 Prague CTK in English
1053 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] Prague June 24 (CTK)—Member of the Politburo of the Ethiopian Workers' Party Central Committee and Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh today ended his official visit and left Czechoslovakia.

A press release was adopted at the close of the visit and a protocol on cooperation between the two foreign ministries was signed during the visit.

Adamec Receives Polish Envoy Mokrzyszczak

LD2406014289 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] In Prague today, Federal Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec received Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Polish ambassador to Czechoslovakia. The subject was the preparation of an agreement between the Governments of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and Poland on cooperation in environmental protection and preparations for the federal prime minister's trip to Poland to sign it.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Poland

AU2406173189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 89 p 7

[Dalibor Macha and Pavol Minarik report: "Specialization and Production Sharing Toward an Expansion of Cooperation; M. Rakowski Received J. Obzina; An Agreement on Direct Ties Between Enterprises and Organizations in the CSSR and the PPR is Signed"]

[Text] Warsaw (From our own correspondents)—In Warsaw on Monday [19 June], Mieczyslaw Rakowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], received Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier, who was in Poland for a 1-day working visit. Josef Havlin, CSSR ambassador to the PPR, was present.

J. Obzina informed the premier about the course and conclusions of the 14th Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee session and about the session of the CSSR Federal Assembly which is under preparation and which will discuss a Czechoslovak Government review report on the fulfillment of the government statement. M. Rakowski acquainted his Czechoslovak guest with the preparations for the 13th Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee session, and with the economic measures which will be adopted in the very near future and which are intended to stabilize the economic situation in the country. He further informed his Czechoslovak guest about the development of the situation in the country after the parliamentary elections.

Later both representatives appraised the mutual trust in the ties between the CPCZ and the PZPR, which also arises as a consequence of the talks held between the most senior party representatives, Milos Jakes and Wojciech Jaruzelski. Likewise, they highlighted mutual support in international, political, and economic organizations and the balanced stance of the CPCZ and PZPR in the mutual evaluation of political issues, as well as the ideological and economic problems which the whole of the socialist community is experiencing and which are also cropping up in CEMA. They stated jointly that in many issues the points of view of the CSSR and the PPR are concurrent or very close. At the present time they are seeking ways, by means of joint commissions and bilateral discussions, toward further rapprochement and joint action within the framework of CEMA.

On the same day, a meeting took place in Warsaw between the chairmen of both parts of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Janusz Patorski and Jaromir Obzina, CSSR and PPR deputy premiers. At the meeting, they signed an agreement between the Czechoslovak and the Polish Governments on direct manufacturing and scientific-technical ties between the enterprises and organizations of both countries. The agreement will contribute to the accelerated development of direct ties with the aim of the broader implementation of specialization and production sharing, putting the results of science into practice more quickly, and the more effective utilization of the research and production capacities of both countries.

Obzina and Patorski also considered the level of cooperation and preparation to date for the coordination of national economic plans for the period of the next 5-year plan (1991-95). They also agreed on the further course of action of the joint committee, so that the function of this organ corresponds better to the conditions of the economic reforms being introduced in both countries.

In a conversation with our reporters, J. Obzins said: The dynamism of our mutual economic ties is perhaps 20 percent higher than the plan assumed—during this 5-year plan we will achieve a trade turnover not of R12 billion, but of perhaps R16 billion, which is a unique phenomenon in relations among CEMA countries. Now, before both parties stands the task of how to guarantee dynamism in the next 5-year plan as well. The signed agreement on direct ties between CSSR and PPR enterprises will also serve this goal.

PZPR Suffers 'Severe' Election Defeat

AU2706113089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jun 89 p 6

[Milan Jelinek commentary in the "Week in the World" column]

[Excerpt] The second round of elections to the two chambers of the Polish Parliament, the Sejm and the Senate, confirmed a known fact. The government coalition headed by the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] did not do well and in the Senate it lost entirely.

This defeat is all the more severe since, as the PZPR leadership itself acknowledges, it was unexpected and came as a surprise. This fact, too, attests to many things. The PZPR underestimated the elections, its election campaign was confused [neurovnana] and poorly organized, and in sharp contrast to the activity and consistency of the opposition. Nonetheless, the reasons lie deeper than that and the issue for the PZPR now is to draw the appropriate lessons from this failure, which is undoubtedly serious.

The situation that has evolved in Poland is exceedingly complicated and, which is even worse, ways out are nowhere in sight yet. The Polish economy is in the throes of a deep stagnation. Most views about its future are, regretably, pessimistic. On the political plane, a situation has come into being which, in chess terminology, would be called a stalemate, undecided. Given the current balance of forces, the Polish parliament is hardly in a position to make decisions that will influence developments in the country. Neither side can enforce in parliament economic or political measures without the consent of the other side.

The PZPR is calling for agreement and cooperation, because this is the only way of leading the country out of economic difficulties and of clearing the way for political reforms. As things stand, however, this is the calling of a lone voice in the desert. The opposition, headed by Solidarity, has assumed the following stand: For the time being, it shows no interest in joining the government and taking part in the administration of the country. It intends to continue to play the role of the critic, of the opposition, that will place all the blame on the government coalition and, thereby, even escalate the attacks on the position of the PZPR in society. These are plain tactics, but they can be effective.

The evident aim of many opposition leaders is to bring about a reversal of social conditions in Polish society, even though, as they claim, "by evolutionary means." The opposition's tactics of waiting for the next elections in 1993 and its practice of the slogan "the worse things are, the better for us," are profoundly anti-people's tactics which do serious damage to the interests of Polish society. Precisely this could be the factor which the government coalition and the PZPR should use to map out their program, mobilize their membership ranks, enlist people's trust, and gradually, by means of a well-thought-out and persuasive policy, lead society out of the crisis. [passage omitted]

Banking Venture Signed With FRG, Austria

AU2306175489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Agreement on Setting Up a Joint Bank"]

[Text] Prague—A shareholding agreement on the establishment of a joint bank in Frankfurt am Main was signed in Prague on Wednesday [21 June] by representatives of the Czechoslovak State Bank, the Zivnostenska Banka Prague, and representatives of the Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank, Frankfurt; the Berliner Handels und Frankfurter Bank, Frankfurt; and the Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank, Vienna. The purpose of this financial institute, which will go into operation at the beginning of next year, will be promote and finance trade between the CSSR, the FRG, and Austria.

The representatives of the foreign banks were received by Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the Czechoslovak State bank, on the same day.

Food Official Receives Cuban Sugar Minister

AU2306164989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jun 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] On Tuesday [20 June], in Prague, Jaromir Algayer, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, received Juan Herrera Machado, minister of the sugar industry of the Republic of Cuba. Among other things, they considered some aspects of the expansion of cooperation in sugar production. Particular attention was paid to the possibilities of the cooperative production of irrigation equipment for Cuban sugarcane plantations.

Environmental Issues Discussed at Commission

AU2406164189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 89 p 2

["z"-signed report: "CPCZ Central Committee Commission on Environmental Issues"]

[Excerpts] Prague—The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Commission for the Creation and Protection of the Environment met in Prague on Monday [19 June], with its chairman, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Hanus, in the chair.

It discussed, above all, the preparation of background materials for the next session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is to deal with environmental issues. Furthermore, the commission considered the draft principles of the law on the environment and a rational use of natural resources. [passage omitted] It set up a working group headed by Academician Vlastimil Barus, which will prepare a standpoint on this document for the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

The commission also discussed the "Analysis of Harmful Substances in Individual Components of the Environment, Their Influence on the State of Health of the Population, and Proposals for Their Elimination," which was submitted by the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development. The commission noted that the analysis does not quite reflect the actual state of affairs, and it recommended that it be worked out more thoroughly on the basis of stimuli yielded by the discussion, and that it be submitted again for discussion. [passage omitted]

Ecological Aspects of Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Viewed

AU2306094889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
16 Jun 89 p 6

[Article by Academician Ludovit Weismann and Academician Vlastimil Barus: "We Can Even Do Nature a Service"—this article was published in summary form on page 29 of the 20 June East Europe DAILY REPORT]

[Text] **The Czechoslovak-Hungarian section of the Danube is one of the ecologically most valuable sections of this European artery. The Danube has retained here some features of a mountain river, which finds its expression in the unsteady flow of water in the course of the year. The warm climate and the diversity of landscapes have helped form a large number of natural ecosystems with rich flora and fauna. More than 1,200 higher plant varieties have been identified here (almost one-third of the plant species to be found in Slovakia as a whole), almost 170 of which belong to the category of rare and endangered species. Almost 30 new types of river-weeds and microscopic organisms similar to weeds [sinice] have been identified in the area. With respect to fauna, too, the Czechoslovak section of the Danube, together with the adjoining area, is a highly valuable territory. The stream and the old network of arms is host to 55 original and 13 introduced fish species, which—except for two species which have not been identified there so far—represents the complete wealth of Slovak ichthyofauna. Furthermore, 250 bird species have been identified in the area, 60 percent of whom nest there. A total of nine reptile species still live here, several of which are severely endangered. No wonder that for many decades already, this area has been subject of intensive study by natural scientists.**

Preparations for the construction of the hydropower project further intensified this research. From the biological viewpoint, this territory is at present one of the best-surveyed parts of Europe. The comprehensive findings yielded by botanical, zoological, limnological, and eco-systemic research laid the groundwork for the declaration of 13 protected areas and nature reserves, which are distributed all over the area of the Czechoslovak section of the Danube. None of them will be jeopardized by the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydropower project.

Biological Project

The comprehensive research of the Danube and the adjacent area has also created a sufficient scientific-research base for a solution to the problems generated by the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydropower project. It is natural that, by its sheer size, this project represents intensive intervention into the natural and living environment. On the basis of the appraisal of the initial design by state-appointed experts and in harmony with a Slovak Socialist Republic [SR] Government resolution, in 1975 the general designer of the project, Hydroconsult Bratislava, asked the State Institute for Town and Territorial Planning in Bratislava (Urbion) to work out the study "Biological Project of the Territory Affected by the Construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros System of Hydropower Projects." This task was to be accomplished in cooperation with the Institute of Experimental Biology and Ecology, which operates under the Biological and Ecological Sciences Center of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

The main aim of the project was to concentrate, evaluate, and territorially project the results of basic research until then and to consider the changes which construction will introduce into biological and socioecological conditions, forestry and water management, agriculture, fisheries, gamekeeping, sanitary [hygienicky] conditions, and environmental protection. This comprehensive approach made it possible to propose measures securing the protection of the natural environment during construction and the biological amelioration of the landscape after its completion. The "Biological Project" contains cardinal proposals for changes and complementary measures in the design documentation, which involve a wide range of ecological, economic, sanitary, and social questions.

The closing chapters of the "Biological Project" contain proposals for the use of the territory for recreation and tourism as well as an evaluation of the structure and aesthetics of the landscape from the viewpoint of the elimination of the negative impacts of the hydropower project and the expected changes in the scattered vegetation. Possible influences of future industrial activity, including the excavation of gravel sand, in relation to the biological balance of the affected territory and in relation to the protection of nature after the completion of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of hydropower projects, were evaluated as well.

It needs to be stressed that this was the first undertaking of its kind in our conditions and that we lacked essential experience. It was therefore necessary to continue to modify conclusions and proposals as more specific technical background materials concerning changes in the abiotic environment became available. To be specific: A proposal for ecological modifications in the upper part of the Hrusov reservoir was worked out, providing a suitable and aesthetically landscaped site for the recreation of the residents of Bratislava-Petrzalka. The technical solution will even make it possible to preserve the original ecosystems. In accord with natural conditions, proposals were made for planting vegetation to stabilize and make green the dams of the water reservoir. The technical solution will secure the preservation of the entire network of cut-off branches of the Danube and the survival of existing ecosystems in the area. As this is the last specimen of the so-called inland delta of the Danube, biologists recommend that, once construction is completed, this area be declared protected territory.

Joint Research

Because the Danube dam project represents a joint investment of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic and has an impact on the territories of both states, many

technical but primarily ecological problems had to be tackled in cooperation with Hungarian experts. The joint intergovernmental committee of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic charged the Slovak Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences with securing this international cooperation. In the years 1981-85, they were working on the joint project "Geoscientific, Hydrological, Biological, and Ecological Survey of the Danube and Upper Tisa Lowlands and its Utilization for the Solution of Landscape-Ecological Problems." A number of questions were dealt with within the framework of this project, such as the influence of the dam project on the pedologic and water environment, including soil fertility; the state of ecosystems and their changes; the quality of water and the self-cleaning processes of the Danube; the geological characterization of the landscape type; and the potentials of the natural environment from the viewpoint of its national economic use and the enhancement of the environment.

The study of the aforesaid problems within the framework of international scientific cooperation between Slovak and Hungarian experts in the fields of geoscientific, hydrological, biological, and ecological research of the Danube Lowlands involved five institutes of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and branch ministries of the Slovak SR and four institutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and branch ministries of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The coordinating institutes (which, on our side, is the Institute of Experimental Biology and Ecology attached to the Biological and Ecological Sciences Center of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and, on the Hungarian side, the Ecological and Botanical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) organize annual meetings of experts from both sides, at which the results are subjected to a demanding evaluation and the program of cooperation for the subsequent year is specified. A total of six joint meetings were held. A report summing up the results of cooperation until then was drawn up in 1986, which was subsequently submitted to the Slovak SR Government. The research results so far have also been summed up in a collective publication that will be published before this year is out, in both Slovak and Hungarian. Cooperation between institutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Slovak Academy of Sciences in the form of a joint target project will continue until 1990. The targets of this project have been defined so that their application contributes to harmonizing the technical solution with the biological and ecological properties of the landscape and so that the disruptive influence of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam project on the natural environment is minimized. Natural objects (biocenters) have also been designated that will be incorporated into the network of protected areas as representative landscape ecosystems and that will represent nuclei for the natural restoration [to its original condition] of the territory that has been disrupted by construction. A comprehensive network of monitoring and study stations for the long-term monitoring of changes in the animate and inanimate components of nature after the completion of the project is being set up at present. This will allow us to continually regulate the system of ecological measures in dependence on the development of the environment at a given moment.

Completing the System in Its Planned Conception

All problems arising in connection with the construction of the system of hydropower projects on the Danube involve many disciplines and can be solved only in close cooperation between experts from various, often very different branches. The optimal standpoint can evolve only on the basis of a constructive dialogue. This is why one-sided criticism, even if labeled as ecologically motivated, must be considered in this context. The proposals for measures must be based on the joint dialogue of technicians and ecologists, including experts from the broad field of geoscientific and biological branches. As far as the construction of the system of hydropower projects on the Danube is concerned, conditions for such a dialogue were created by the establishment of the coordinating commission which operates under the Slovak SR Ministry of Forestry, Water Management, and Wood-Processing Industry. Within the framework of this commission, it has been possible to achieve harmony between the interests of technicians and ecologists in many respects—for example, in solving the upper part of the Hrusov reservoir, in the preservation of forests in the inundated area, in the preservation of the system of branches [of the Danube], in securing a sufficient quantity of water on the left-hand side of the supply channel, in taking technical measures concerning the Nagymaros barrage and the swollen levels of the Vah, Hron, and Ipel rivers, as well as in other measures. At the same time it needs to be critically noted that, before the commission was set up, some solutions had been adopted which had not been discussed with ecologists, such as, for example, the lining of the banks of the Hrusov reservoir and of the supply channel with asphalt, the arrangement [cleneni] of the banks of the Hrusov reservoir, and so forth. These facts clearly show the need for cooperation between technicians and ecologists already while drawing up the blueprints. Ecologists must not be placed in the position of opponents, but in the position of co-shapers of technical projects in the true sense of the word.

A broad scope for scientific cooperation was created by the signing of the agreement in 1985, on the basis of which a total of 32 research tasks are being solved jointly by interdisciplinary teams of experts of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, with the participation of other specialists as well. It follows from the achieved results of this cooperation that both the Czechoslovak and the Hungarian sidesare aware of the ecological problems that have arisen and that they also know how to approach their solution. In this connection we were surprised by the report about the Hungarian Government's decision t spend work on the construction of the Nagymaro ı. **The construction of the project has reached such .age that it is necessary, also from the point of view of the ecological impact, to do everything for the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system to be completed in its originally planned conception. Needless to say, this must be done with the least**

possible negative influence on the natural and living environment, in harmony with demands on the economic and cultural development of the Danube area.

U.S. Technology Aids in Gas Field Discovery

AU2406135589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jun 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Natural Gas Field Discovered"]

[Text] Bratislava—The proposal of a joint enterprise for the production of oil and natural gas on Czechoslovak territory is the result of close cooperation between the Slovak Geological Office [SGU] and the Institute of Earth Sciences and Minerals from South Carolina in the United States. The utilization of methods based on advanced technology from overseas has facilitated the discovery of a natural gas field on our territory which should be sufficient to satisfy the whole of CSSR consumption. As the representatives of SGU stated on Tuesday [20 June], at a press conference in Bratislava, this is one of the significant examples of the contribution of international cooperation in raising the scientific and technical level of Czechoslovak geological research.

Further on Natural Gas Field

AU2406135789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Gas From Great Depths"]

[Text] Bratislava—In a report on a news conference of representatives of the Slovak Geological Office [SGU], CTK in Slovakia published on Tuesday, 20 June (RUDE PRAVO on 21 June), among other things, details of a proposal for a joint venture to extract natural gas, which is the result of cooperation between Slovak geologists and the Institute of Earth Sciences and Minerals from South Carolina in the United States. CTK asked Osvald Trtlik, SGU's head of Department for Foreign Relations, for more specific information:

[Trtlik] "First of all, it is necessary to stress that with the help of the techniques based on the modern technical equipment of our American partner we did not discover new deposits in Slovakia. However, we have more accurately evaluated the results of the surveys to date. Until now, we thought that the most promising area for the extraction of natural gas in the CSSR is the region of the Vienna basin (Slovak Zahori and southern Moravia), but the American experts have come to the conclusion that [promising deposits of natural gas] are also in the area of the Danubian Lowlands and the East Slovak basin.

"About 1 billion cubic meters of natural gas are being currently extracted in the CSSR annually. On the basis of the results of previous surveys, we wanted to increase extraction to 2 billion cubic meters through the year 2000. Our partners, for the time being, are talking about the possibility to double, and even triple, this quantity. However, another factor is that with a joint venture we could—in an economically interesting way—make use of the modest modern overseas technology for extraction from great depths (up to 7 km below the surface), which is not possible under our conditions without foreign participation. The techniques of U.S. experts have already been proven in several countries—important exporters of crude oil and natural gas, but also in neighboring Austria, which extracts considerably more than we do from the aforementioned basin."

Congress of New Women's Union Elects Officials

AU2406142189 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jun 89 p 1

[Tereza Michalova report: "Active and Concrete Participation in Societal Transformations; The Czechoslovak Women's Union Congress Has Ended"]

[Excerpt] Prague—The nationwide congress of the Czechoslovak Women's Union continued on Saturday [17 June], in Prague's Palace of Culture with the second and final day of discussions. Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, led a CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR National Front Central Committee delegation.

At a noon discussion, those present were informed about the results of elections at the constituent session of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Central Committee and the constituent meeting of the Central Control and Audit Commission. Miroslava Nemcova was elected as the new chairwoman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Central Committee, Marie Kabrhelova was elected as honorary chairwoman, Darina Kulinova was elected as first deputy chairwoman, and Eva Budilova and Gabriela Zilinska became secretaries of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Central Committee. A 16-member Presidium and 4-member Secretariat of the Czechoslovak Women's Union were elected. The congress elected, according to election procedure by a secret ballot, 127 members of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Central Committee and 15 members of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Central Control and Audit Commission—Viera Nepichamova has become its chairwoman. [passage omitted]

Commentary Attacks Radio Vatican Program

AU2306103889

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 20 June on page 6 and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 20 June on page 2, both carry a 700-word commentary by Arnost Bak and Jaroslav Kojzar entitled "What Cannot Be Erased from Memory; Radio Vatican Is Rewriting History." The commentary reacts to a Radio Vatican program by J. Ch. Korec, in which he reportedly claimed that the leaders of the so-called Slovak State

during World War II (President Tiso, Archbishop Kmetko, Bishops Vojtassak and Buzalka, and others) created "an oasis of peace in a maelstrom of war" in Slovakia, that they did not obey the Nazis, and, initially, even managed to prevent deportations of Slovak Jews. In their response to the claims of Korec (who, although the article does not mention it, is a secretly ordained bishop living in Slovakia), Bak and Kojzar cite various documents proving Tiso's collaboration with the Nazis (including photographs showing Tiso decorating "SS cutthroats" with orders), refer to the bloodbaths caused by Tiso's guards in villages which gave refuge to "Slovak patriots," and emphasize that the large-scale "aryanization" of Jewish property in Slovakia took place "under the aegis of [Slovak] clerico-fascists."

In conclusion, the authors say: "Mr J. Ch. Korec and Radio Vatican are either short on memory or they deliberately manipulate facts to purge the clerico-fascists of guilt. They should realize, however, that the graves of the dead cannot be erased from memory."

Smuggling Attempt Discovered at Austrian Border
AU2406141989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jun 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Smuggling of Hard Currency and Gold Discovered"]

[Text] Bratislava—Officials from the Customs Administration in cooperation with passport control organs at the Czechoslovak-Austrian border crossing point at Bratislava-Petrzalka, discovered the largest attempt so far at smuggling hard currency and goods in the history of tourism in the CSSR.

Two citizens of the Polish People's Republic attempted to bring across our territory into Austria contraband with an overall value of Kcs5,195,400 in a specially prepared hiding place in the gasoline tank of a Volvo car. In the revealed receptacle, R355,000, 255,000 forints, 5,990 levas, Kcs30,000 in ready cash, and also pieces of gold and gold rings weighing 4.8 kg with a value of Kcs1,440,000 were found.

Honecker To Depart for USSR Visit 27 Jun

Service in German 1700 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, will travel to Moscow tomorrow for a working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He will subsequently take part in celebrations to mark the 60th founding anniversary of Magnitogorsk.

TANJUG Reports Visit

LD2606162289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1528 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Berlin, June 26 (TANJUG)—German Democratic Republic state and party leader Erich Honecker tomorrow leaves for Moscow where he will discuss bilateral cooperation and international relations with Soviet state and party leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The formal reason for Honecker's second visit to Moscow in the past nine months is the celebration of the Jubilee of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Complex.

Gorbachev and Honecker met in Moscow last September. Berlin described the meeting as "an important step" to further development of cooperation. Tomorrow's meeting is expected to reaffirm both countries' readiness to broaden political, economic and other forms of cooperation.

The Soviet Union is the GDR's major economic partner and will be so for a long time, although there have been some signs of stagnation caused by the overall situation in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the change in the status of Soviet foreign trade firms.

Honecker and Gorbachev will exchange information on internal trends and development in their countries. Berlin received Gorbachev's assurances that the Soviet Union would not impose its "perestroyka" on anybody with satisfaction. [as received]

Honecker will be interested to hear the Soviet evaluation of Gorbachev's recent visit to Bonn, which Berlin followed with particular interest. After the visit, Berlin said that Moscow supported the GDR's demand for the principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs, and respect for sovereignty concerning relations with its western neighbour.

Honecker Greets Hungary's Nyers on Election

LD2606134389 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1251 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee, has warmly congratulated Rezso Nyers on his election as chairman of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, on behalf of the SED Central Committee. He combines this with an expression of "the conviction that the traditionally friendly relations between our two parties will continue to develop for the benefit of socialism and peace."

Citizens Continue To Protest PRC Events

East Berlin Christians Protest

LD2606190989 Hamburg DPA in German 1750 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—The victims of the violence in China are being commemorated in East Berlin's Erloserkirche with 3 days of fasting and the continuous beating of a "klagetrommel" drum of lament [klagetrommez]. "We fear that our internal political conflicts could hide the real grief at the events in China," representatives of the church youth group in the Lichtenberg city area stress in a statement. The drum will be beaten without interruption for 72 hours in an action in the church which started yesterday evening "as a sign of our lamentation to God and a reminder to all people." "We mourn the victims of the violence in China" is written on a large banner at the entrance to the church.

By this evening over 70 people had signed the list of drummers. About a dozen of them are accompanying the 3-day campaign with a fast. The statement also laments the implementation of the death sentences and the use of military weapons against the population.

Gottfried Forck, the Evangelical bishop of Berlin-Brandenburg, criticized as unreasonable the, at times, violent behavior of the police toward the young people who last week wanted to hand in a letter of protest at the Chinese Embassy in East Berlin. Almost 50 people had been carried off in police trucks. After their release some of them complained that they had been kicked and beaten by the security forces and had to seek medical attention. One man is said to have still been in hospital at the weekend with head injuries. According to information from the church governing body, a letter about the events in China with several hundred signatures was handed over last week at the Council of State.

Further Protests Reported

AU2606113989 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 24-25 Jun 89 p 1

["Hz." report: "More Protests in the GDR"]

[Text] Berlin—Further protest actions have been carried out in the GDR by civil rights and human rights organizations against the suppression of the movement for democracy and the executions in the PRC. The 49 demonstrators who were arrested on Thursday [22 June], and who wanted to submit a resolution to the PRC Embassy in East Berlin, have been released after interrogation, but the mainly young people were sentenced to

fines between M300 to M400. At the same time, 25 peace, human rights, and environmental groups from all over the country circulated a joint protest declaration in the entire GDR.

Concern and dismay have also been expressed by the Evangelical Churches, for example by the synod of the Saxony church province. Memorial services have been held, inter alia, in East Berlin, Leipzig, and Halle.

However, in a session of the Central Committee that ended on Friday, the ruling Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], through Politburo member Joachim Herrmann, confirmed the version that it was necessary to crush the counterrevolution in China.

As in the case of two similar attempts that failed in early June, in the course of which 16 demonstrators were arrested and punished by an "administrative fine," during this recent incident the protest marchers were caught in the district of Pankow, where the heavily guarded Chinese Embassy is located, and taken away in trucks. Those arrested, some of whom are reported to have been hurt, also included a young people's priest. In their declaration of protest, they refer to the executions in China as a "criminal abuse of power" and a "betrayal of humanist and communist ideals."

The declaration, which has been circulated all over the GDR, was drawn up by groups from East Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Altenburg, Quedlinburg, Zittau, Grosshennersdorf, and Lausitz. They accuse the GDR People's Chamber, which issued the official GDR statement that has now been expressly supported by Herrmann, of an "outrageous level of deliberate ignorance regarding the inhumanity displayed by the Chinese rulers." A petition to Erich Honecker that has been reported from Quedlinburg was signed by 48 people, another one from Ilmenau to the People's Chamber, by 11 people.

In Bonn, Hans Buechler, an expert in Germany policy from the Social Democratic Party of Germany, criticized the fact that in the GDR people had been arrested who had only showed their outrage at the "inhuman Chinese party leadership." As Buechler noted: "It would be dialogue of the simplest kind within society if the GDR would at least leave those citizens alone that cannot share the SED's stance on this question."

Further on 17 June Interflug Plane Crash

PRC Sends Condolences

AU2606131289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 89 p 2

[ND report: "PRC President Sends Condolences on Plane Crash"]

[Text] East Berlin—PRC President Yang Shangkun has sent the following condolence telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council:

I have been deeply shocked about the news of the crash of the GDR Interflug plane near Berlin on 17 June 1989, in which several people died and others were injured. I express to you the sincere condolences and profound sympathy on behalf of the PRC Government, the Chinese people, and on my own behalf.

Yang Shangkun.

Hungary Offers Condolences

AU2606131389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 89 p 2

[ND report: "Condolences of the Hungarian People Sent"]

[Text] East Berlin—Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, has sent the following telegram to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

With deep shock, I heard about the disastrous crash of the Interflug plane on the Berlin-Moscow route.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on my own behalf, I want to express our sincere sympathy on the accident, which caused the death and injury of many people.

I ask you to convey our sympathy to the relatives of the victims.

First Results of Investigations

AU2606161589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Jun 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Blocking of Elevator Caused Plane Crash; First Results of Work of Investigating Committee"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—As a result of its work, the investigating committee for ascertaining the cause of the Berlin-Schoenefeld plane crash on 17 June, has discovered that the crew members, the airplane, and the airport complied with international aviation standards and that thus, the prerequisites to carry out the flight were given.

The plane crash was caused by the blocking of the elevator [Hoehenruder] at takeoff from the runway. The crew's actions during the start and their timing were in accordance with the rules.

The investigating committee continues to investigate what caused the blocking of the elevator.

Axen, Fischer Meet Ethiopian Foreign Minister

LD2606164189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR will continue its solidarity with and support for Ethiopia, which serves peaceful development. This was confirmed by Hermann

Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee, and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in a talk today in Berlin with Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh, a member of the Politburo of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

Bayeh said that the party and state leadership of Ethiopia deemed the results of the recent consultations in Berlin between Mengistu Haile Mariam and Erich Honecker as extraordinarily significant and constructive. He explained the efforts of the party leadership and the Government of Ethiopia to implement the latest resolution of the Ethiopian parliament, the national Shengo, on the peaceful settlement of the conflict in the north of the country.

Axen stressed that the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government, in accordance with the agreements reached by Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam, will continue to develop comprehensive relations with Ethiopia, and to make their contribution to a political solution of the problems in the north of the country, and to peace in the Horn of Africa.

Honecker Promises To Supply Tanks to Ethiopia
AU2406165089 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 Jun 89 p 1

[Report by "BB": "The GDR Supplies Tanks to Ethiopia"]

[Text] Nairobi, 23 June—GDR party-state leader Honecker promised Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam during his visit to East Berlin that he would supply tanks which allegedly were to be scrapped in the course of a reduction in GDR forces. The tanks are intended to upgrade the Ethiopian Government's arsenal for the civil war in the north Ethiopian provinces of Eritrea and Tigre. In January, the GDR announced that it would unilaterally reduce its forces by 10,000 soldiers, 600 tanks, and 60 fighter aircraft. According to GDR statements, 150 medium-heavy tanks of the Soviet T-55A type were supposed to be rebuilt to be used as non-military tractors, and the remaining 450 were supposed to be scrapped in Goerlitz. Now between 50 and 60 tanks will be shipped to Ethiopia, a high Ethiopian party official told this newspaper. He said that the GDR was thus the only arms supplier of the exhausted country.

The Ethiopian party official said that no materiel was expected to come from the Soviet Union this year. The USSR supplied Ethiopia with military equipment for 12 years. He added that the Soviet-Ethiopian arms agreement was expiring in 1990. The only other military supplier now was Israel from which Ethiopia purchased infantry ammunition under a secret agreement, he said. In return, Ethiopia was ready to permit more Ethiopian Jews who live in the northwestern province of Gondar to leave the country. The party official said that by discontinuing its arms supplies, the Soviet Union intended to urge Mengistu to make peace with the secessionists of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and the rebels of the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF). He said that now the Soviet Union has even started exerting public pressure. He said that a Soviet journalist whom the Ethiopian Information Ministry allowed to travel from Addis Ababa to the north Eritrean front city of Keren reported that the government could "not win the war" and would have to negotiate with the EPLF, if it did not want "the war to continue for years." The party official said that never before had the Soviet Union been as outspoken. Fighting in northern Ethiopia has subsided in recent weeks. In addition to the Ethiopian Government troops, the EPLF and TPLF which have considerably gained ground this year, needs a rest.

Honecker Congratulates Brandt on Reelection
AU2606131489 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 89 p 1

[ND report: "Erich Honecker's Congratulations to Willy Brandt"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Willy Brandt on his reelection as president of the Socialist International (SI):

Mr Willy Brandt, SI president

Dear Mr Brandt:

On your reelection as SI president, I convey to you cordial congratulations. With this I link my wishes for successful work in your responsible function. I am certain that the commitment to peace and disarmament, which was confirmed by the 18th SI Congress, will be conducive to our common efforts to consolidate the positive trends in international relations, and I share your view that today it is particularly important to translate peace initiatives into practical policy.

The GDR considers it a priority of any responsible policy to strengthen peace through the dynamic continuation of the disarmament process and to contribute to solving other urgent global problems.

The SI will continue to work for the cooperation of the broadest political and social forces, in particular of the workers movement, beyond any differences in the interest of mankind's survival, of a world without nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

Sincerely,

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council

West Berlin Citizen Attacks Security Forces

LD2606111589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—A citizen of West Berlin entered the border crossing-point Friedrichstrasse/Zimmerstrasse in a provocative manner on Sunday, and physically attacked members of the security forces. The provocateur, who says he is the citizen of Berlin (West), Juergen Peters, was detained. He was handed over to the relevant GDR authorities so that his identity could be checked and the details of the incident investigated.

FRG Plane Violates Air Space, Protest Lodged

AU2606160989 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Jun 89 p 2

[ADN report: "GDR Protests Violation of Air Space by FRG Plane"]

[Text] East Berlin—On 21 June 1989, an FRG plane, type PIPER PA-28-181 and with the registration number D-EIJN, which originated in the FRG, entered GDR air space in Hildburghausen Kreis, continued its flight despite a request to land, which was made in accordance with international rules, and left GDR air space in Eisenach Kreis.

Thanks to the prudent action on the part of the forces responsible for protecting the GDR's air space, no serious consequences resulted from this violation of air space.

The Permanent GDR Mission in the FRG lodged a protest at the Chancellor's Office against this gross violation of the GDR's air space, and expressed the hope that the competent FRG organs will take efficient steps in order to rule out violations of the GDR's air space in the future.

FRG Press Notes GDR Trying To Purge Dissidents

AU2206085789 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 22 Jun 89 p 1

["hrk/W.K." report: "East Berlin Leadership Wants To Get Rid of Dissidents"]

[Text] Berlin/Giessen—The GDR is ready to deport Martin Notev, the GDR refugee who was forcibly taken away from the British sector and sentenced to 4 years in prison, to the West, if an Eastern agent is released in return: This "barter deal" was now proposed in Bonn in order to eliminate a highly political incident, which is getting increasingly embarrassing for the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]. As reported, the 21-year-old man, who had fled through the Spree river, already was at the Western bank of the river when a GDR border guard put one boot on West Berlin territory and dragged him into the patrol boat. After the 14 February escape, the three Western allies protested to the Soviets and demanded the release of the man.

According to information from Allied sources, reports that the Soviets referred to GDR responsibility are generally correct, but "the Soviets are always ready to discuss such incidents with us because they touch upon the four-power status of Greater Berlin, which they continue to respect," it was said.

Information from circles of Western embassies in East Berlin says, that the incident has become a public eclat, because the East Berlin leadership is "extraordinarily stubborn." However, it has been made clear to the SED leaders via various channels that, if they do not give in, they put the visit of French Foreign Minister Dumas to East Berlin, which has been scheduled for September, at risk. Berlin's Mayor Walter Momper broached this issue at his meeting with Erich Honecker on Monday [19 June], when he put a list of humanitarian problems on the table.

According to reports from East Berlin, the SED leadership has obviously decided to get rid of a considerable number of dissidents in the near future. According to information provided by resettlers who have arrived over the past few days, it was said in Wismar that all people who have applied for exit permits have to leave the GDR by the end of June. Even inhabitants whose application had been rejected 2 days before, received a "flier" for settling the emigration formalities. This circle also includes persons who voted against the single list at the GDR elections, or who filed a complaint for election fraud.

The FRG Government and the Hesse Land Government, which is responsible for the central emergency camp in Giessen, expect the arrival of up to 100,000 resettlers, refugees, and prisoners who have been bought off, during this year. "All forecasts that were made at the beginning of the year were turned upside down today," the spokesman of the Hesse Social Ministry told DIE WELT yesterday. The Giessen camp is "completely overcrowded."

The 39,000 resettlers, who have arrived since the beginning of the year, already amount to more than the total number of the record year of 1984, when 39,832 resettlers, refugees, and bought-off prisoners came to the FRG. Concerning the statements by East Berlin lawyer Wolfgang Vogel (SED) that at present about 5,000 applications for emigration are decided "positively" per month, Walter Priesnitz, state secretary in the Ministry of Inner-German Affairs, said yesterday, answering a question by DIE WELT: "After my talks, there is no reason to think that the numbers cited by lawyer Vogel will go down."

Sterzinsky Appointed New Bishop of Berlin

AU2706082389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Prelate Georg Sterzinsky Appointed New Bishop of Berlin"]

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—Prelate Georg Sterzinsky, vicar general of the bishop and apostolic administrator in Erfurt-Meiningen, has been appointed bishop of Berlin by Pope John Paul II. [passage omitted]

News Conference Held With New Leadership

LD2606201489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] We begin our detailed reports with one on the international press conference of the four-member Presidium of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP].

Party Chairman Rezso Nyers has confirmed that the Central Committee, after a significant and extensive debate, has concluded its 2-day consultation with a uniform stance. Further details from Andras Kerekes.

[Begin recording] [Kerekes] We stood up at the end of the debate more united than when we sat down, continued Rezso Nyers. He pointed out that the foreign political line of the party is unchanged; perhaps greater clarity has to be strived for regarding the explanation of policy.

Regarding internal politics, the endeavors of the participants in the debate were channelled toward establishing what there is to be done so that the MSZMP can realize its politics more unequivocally, consistently, and with greater efficiency. The setting up of the four-member Presidium also serves this purpose. Here, the main question is whether, on the basic issues, the four will be able to work—not simply together, but unitedly. Yes, and we want to too, Rezso Nyers said. Due to this, the MSZMP will follow the trend of implementing reform politics more closely, that is, it is going to be a reform party unequivocally in practice too, the party chairman added, and he caused amusement with the closing words of his brief statement: We are not only a tableau but we are also a group expressing political unity.

The primus inter pares, that is, the first among equals is the party chairman, at least regarding the definition of the political activity of the party. Regarding the direction of the entire apparatus of the party, this same role belongs to the secretary general. In reply to questions, Rezso Nyers said that today we are not talking about a struggle on two fronts, but rather the struggle has to be carried out with two extremes, the more dangerous of which is the one whose followers are unable to change their mentality. Incidentally, in his reply given to the Budapest correspondent of Radio Free Europe, he emphasized that one ought not to ruminate over positions of the past. More important is: Who wants to serve what sort of politics in the future. Therefore, he cannot accept the symbolic definition of the four-member Presidium as three plus one: This foursome has to be said as follows: one, two, three, and four.

Miklos Nemeth stated: For 40 years the journalists had to speculate on who stands where in the hierarchy at any time by scrutinizing the front row of the grandstand. The prime minister voiced his resolute conviction that there is no need of another 40 years for people to get rid of this conditioning.

Naturally, questions were asked: Why was Csaba Tabajdi suspended? According to Karoly Grosz, because he violated the disciplinary rule of the house—that is, he did not ask the agreement and consent of the leader exercising supervision in the area concerned before his statement. The Politburo has also agreed with the suspension, Karoly Grosz said.

Imre Pozsgay, talking about the cooperation of the Presidium, stressed that they agree that democratic socialism is necessary. To do this, a fundamental change of model is necessary, and this has to be realized through a peaceful transition. It is important that a power vacuum should not materialize, and that the country should not become ungovernable. In this, the MSZMP has a historic responsibility and role. These are such valuable goals that it is worth putting aside the argument as to how to achieve this goal.

Rezso Nyers added to this: A substantial agreement has come about in the judgment of the recent past of the Hungarian party and Hungarian history, and also in the resolution that they do not want Hungary to become a destabilizing factor in Europe. This is enormously important.

In reply to a question about whether the leadership could have exaggerated the anti-Soviet statements or the sporadic demonstrations, the party chairman stated: The anti-Soviet manifestations can either be exaggerated, if they are mentioned, or to keep them quiet, if they do not even speak in the affair [as heard]. Rezso Nyers expressly emphasized that political stupidity is against the nation and that the four-member Presidium is entirely united on this question too.

On behalf of Hungarian radio, I asked two questions. As the setting up of the party Presidium is a new development compared even to the organizational regulations published for debate a week ago, I asked karoly Grosz about this debate.

[Grosz] The present organizational structure is valid until 7 October. Until then we want to get acquainted with the opinion of the membership as to what sort of construction it considers necessary for the long term. But as the debate has practically only just started in the party organization, and the transitional organizational situation has to be dealt with, we could therefore not avoid this decision. Generally in our experience, the first impression is that the majority of those asked support the election structure, with a smaller Presidium or Central Committee that would operate mainly as a leading body dealing with professional and operative affairs, and the committee would basically be built on the principle of delegates.

[Kerekes] I asked Imre Pozsgay about today's session of the trilateral coordinating talks.

[Pozsgay] Today a new section of the political coordinating talks started. The political committee, the so-called Number One committee started its work. Besides working out methods of work and measures to create trust, we advanced in a few questions of merit also. First of all, we agreed that at the next session we shall clarify the publicity of the sessions. The delegation of the MSZMP undertook to ask the government to expand political information so that the other concerned parties should also be supplied with correct documents. In connection with tomorrow's National Assembly session, a sharp debate has erupted in the committee.

On behalf of the delegation of the MSZMP, I asked my consulting partners to take the amendment of the Penal Code from the circle of agreements relating to vital laws, and to give their consent that the minister of justice, without any preliminary talks, could submit a modification of three points to tomorrow's session.

The representatives of the Opposition Roundtable have interpreted this as an indication that the MSZMP has discarded the previous agreements on this matter and is making a new initiative. Finally, I think, the trust and good atmosphere of the talks was successfully restored and we agreed on the following: The amendment of this law is linked to the amendment of other laws, that is, it is connected to the defense law regarding the issue of military service. The abolition of the general vagrancy law is on the agenda, and the paragraph relating to this, and the judgment of crimes against the state also appears. We have come to an agreement regarding the first two, and the matter of the latter will be submitted to the next session of the National Assembly.

Barabas Explains Duties of Party President

LD2606210289 Budapest MTI in English 1952 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI)—'I was commissioned by the Central Committee to make the preparations for a party congress and parliamentary elections,' Janos Barabas, newly appointed ideological secretary of the HSWP CC [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee], told MTI. He added 'During the few months that lead up to the congress, there will be no perceivable advance in the ideological work of the party'.

He affirmed that the function of Rezso Nyers as a party president will be to chair the meetings of the Central Committee, the Political Executive Committee and the Presidium, as well as supervise, control and organize international relations, and supervise the relations of the party with other political forces and parties. The function of the general secretary of the party will primarily focus on the organization and running of the internal life of the party, the uniting of the central apparatus, and making a special effort to organize the system of relations between the party and its regional party committees.

He said he considered the movement of the reform circles crucial to the renewal of the HSWP.

As regards his own political belief, he said he did not need to go out of his way to prove his commission to a general transformation and reform.

He stressed the HSWP would only have a chance to get a leading part in the implementation of the transformation if it worked out the its [as received] scenario and contents in terms of involving the various intellectual forces of the party membership and the intellectual potential of a large part of society.

Budapest Party Committee Criticizes Grosz

LD2606135189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Presenter] General Secretary Karoly Grosz in recent times has committed many mistakes, it was said today at the session of the Budapest party committee. The party's number one at present is Rezso Nyers, so much so that at tomorrow's session of parliament they will propose that the deputies relieve him of his office of minister of state. You will hear further details from our correspondent, Peter Szorenyi, who has been taking part in the session of the Budapest party committee since this morning:

[Szorenyi] At the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee session it transpired that the general secretary's situation in the party has become critical. At the Central Committee session the main debate did not revolve around Imre Pozsgay, but several speakers demanded Karoly Grosz's resignation. As they said, in the past 6 months the general secretary has committed several serious political mistakes. Thus, his statement that Imre Nagy's having been sentenced to death was not a political but a judicial decision, was also incorrect.

First Secretary Mihaly Jasso also briefed the members of the Budapest party committee about these issues. He explained to those present that the MSZMP's biggest problem at the moment is how it can stay together. And its major objective is the preparation for the elections. That is why a short-term political program, valid till this October, has been elaborated. The new organizational line-up also serves this objective.

Mihaly Jasso reaffirmed that the party's number one man at present is Rezso Nyers, so much so that at tomorrow's National Assembly session they will propose that he be relieved of his office of minister of state.

In answer to a question, he stated that the party wishes to become a real reform party and that it also wishes to transfer its center onto the side of those demanding reforms. This is also reflected by the new leadership system. Although they want to avoid a party split at all events, they disassociate themselves from extremes, thus also from the Ribanszki-type Marxist Unity platform. In

that case, are we now counterrevolutionaries? This was asked by Mrs Imre Mezo, who was attacking Imre Pozsgay's evaluation of 1956. They reassured her: There is no question of this, but the events of the past must be handled free of distortions. The same reply applied to Agnes Patko's question of whether one can still use the address comrade and the word counterrevolution. Several older comrades, on the other hand, as it appeared from their contributions, do not really understand the MSZMP's reform policy, which wishes to create democratic socialism. One of them, for example, put forth the opinion that he no longer finds his place in this reform party, because he does not feel that they are counting on him.

The committee session, during whose recess I give my report, is continuing its debate—which has been going on since 0800 this morning [0600 GMT]—even as this "Midday Chronicle" is on the air.

Committee Sets Conference Dates

LD2606211189 Budapest MTI in English
2035 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI)—The HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Budapest Committee passed a decision on the date of two party conferences on Monday based on a relating decision by the Central Committee. Accordingly, the first party conference leading up to the congress will be on September 23, and the second following the congress on November 18.

The body relieved of his post secretary Janos Barabas, who had been appointed secretary to the HSWP Central Committee at its recent session. His successor is Andras Fabriczki, first secretary of the XIXth district party committee.

Reconciliation Talks on Parliamentary Agenda

LD2706081789 Budapest MTI in English
0738 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)—According to the agreements reached at the latest round of political reconciliatory discussions, the agenda of the Hungarian parliamentary session, commencing on Tuesday, will contain fewer items than originally envisaged. The most important development concerning the work of parliament is that the political powers participating at the reconciliatory forums came to an agreement on "restraining" jurisdiction, seemingly running out of control in past months. The essence of the compromises which also modify the schedule of parliamentary legislation is that the bills of fundamental importance can only be presented for parliamentary debate after a preliminary agreement by the three sides of the political reconciliatory forum. As the result of this compromise, the bills on the party law, the consitituional court, the post of president of the Republic and several draft amendments to the penal code have been removed from the agenda of the present session of the National Assembly.

According to plans, the debate over the seven items of the agenda is expected to last for two or three days. The session has to fill the post of a deputy speaker of parliament which became vacant after the resignation of Miklos Vida. Following a series of consultations, two names were put forward by the nominating committee: Istvan Fodor, MP of Pest County, and Attila Zsigmond, a Budapest MP. However, the list of nominees may be expanded at the proposal of the legislators. In parliamentary circles it is held conceivable that the name of Zoltan Kiraly, MP of Csongrad County, could also be included on the list.

The house is to discuss the bill on last year's central budget, to be presented by Laszlo Bekesi, minister of finance. In addition, the experience gained so far in the operation of the tax reform and concepts of its development will also be discussed. Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, is to present a draft amendment to the defence law.

Szuros, Straub, Nemeth at Assembly Opening

LD2706104589 Budapest MTI in English
0932 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)—The Hungarian National Assembly opened its session in the parliament building on Tuesday morning. The session in turn was opened by Matyas Szuros, speaker of the parliament, and also attended by Bruno F. Straub, president of the Presidential Council and Miklos Nemeth, prime minister.

Prior to commencing discussion of the items on the agenda, announcements were made on the resignation of some MP's, and mandates of new MP's were confirmed. The report by the Presidential Council is also being heard on the law-decrees enacted in the period between the two parliamentary sessions. Subsequently, the decision by the Council of Ministers will be announced on the revoking of some bills presented to parliament.

Pozsgay Interviewed on Political Career, Party

LD2606183289

[Editorial Report] Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 1915 GMT on 25 June carries a 50-minute recorded "Portrait Conversation With Imre Pozsgay" by an unidentified correspondent on 21 June.

The interviewer proposes that they concentrate on Pozsgay's development from the 17-year-old youth who joined the party to today's reformer. Pozsgay says he is glad to do so because, despite many mistakes, there is nothing in his past that he wants to keep secret. He joined the party in 1950, motivated by a feeling of social justice. He comes from a peasant family and was impressed by the large-scale social mobility that opened up at that time. His doubts first emerged in the fifties on

the basis of the experiences of his own family. They strengthened at the Lenin Institute, where his response was to refuse to take any political post.

The interviewers asks: "But it never occurred to you to leave the party?"

Pozsgay replies: "Never. I have always believed that I will be able to change anything in which I am an active participant."

In October 1956 he was teaching at the Maxist-Leninist evening university at Kecskemet. The interviewer asks: "Did you feel the same in those days in 1956 as you do about what you were the first to state now openly, namely that it was a popular uprising?"

Pozsgay replies: "I felt it and that was what I thought. Interestingly, or maybe not so interestingly, I later accepted the official version. Under the influence of events, because I was inside a party committee headquarters, I felt besieged, but the sense of self-recrimination was very strong. A majority of Communists viewed the events with a strong sense of self-recrimination and self-criticism. It was later that they, we—changed, unfortunately, in this respect, maybe because of a lack of information, maybe because of temporizing; there were many different reasons. In those days there were not many who questioned the justification for this movement, even if they regarded its armed manifestations, and excesses as excessive and dangerous to themselves.

"But I accepted the principles of the newly founded Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], the principles that Kadar and Imre Nagy worked out together and proclaimed together. Kadar did so also in a radio speech, on the eve of founding his party. I regarded it as suitably self-critical, as identifying himself with the situation, and as a sober and honest stance. Thus I immediately felt that this was the political party in which I could continue my activities.

"Well, 4 November broke this spell. As some sort of outlet for our emotions and as the means for reflection, my wife and I undertook the almost masochistic task of joining a County Borsod construction industry enterprise as unskilled laborers and worked on the reconstruction of Budapest. From the middle of November to the end of January we worked as part of a brigade sent to Budapest."

Pozsgay says he nevertheless asked to join the MSZMP because "where we did agree was that if there were not going to be any other political organizations—and clearly there were not going to be—then it was this one that honest people ought to take over."

At Kecskemet, he remarks, the county leadership pursued a fairly independent, reformist path which he could indentify. He became a member of the Central Committee and was appointed chief of the subdepartment responsible for the press on 1 January 1970. He says: "I accepted this within the framework of my commitment to the 1968 reform. However, I soon had to see that the part of the apparatus whose captive I became did not want the same; their methods were alien to me, their intentions incomprehensible, or where they were comprehensible, I could not follow them." So he experienced considerable conflicts and left within a year for the post of deputy chief editor of TARSADALMI SZEMLE, the party's theoretical journal.

Asked how much he was motivated by careerist considerations when he did not take a stronger stand against the phenomena he disliked, Pozsgay says that he was not led by career motivations. At that time the post at the journal was an attractive solution, he notes. In other situations, he says, he was willing to return to being a simple teacher to retain his right to independent thinking.

Then he became deputy minister of culture and eventually minister of culture. In that post he said he endeavored to ensure freedom of research and a democratic-spirited system for the dissemination of knowledge. In 1981 he gave a "half-hour dramatic speech at a Central Committee session" on the state of education and the state of the infrastructure, creating something of a shock. A month or two later he was reportedly asked to resign. "I was asked for a polite conversation with the premier and the deputy general secretary of the party, who said that I could well utilize my abilities as secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF]. This was a fall from grace according to the view then," Pozsgay remarks. At first he refused, saying that he would prefer to become a lecturer. Eventually Kadar persuaded him to take the post. Initially Pozsgay says he too regarded the PPF as "a festive hat which they raise on special occasions," but he then came to the realization that it gave him relative independence and a chance to submit initiatives. The December 1985 PPF Congress had already adopted a critical stance as regards the party congress earlier that year, he notes.

The interviewer says that the more recent developments in Pozsgay's career are well known to everyone and asks him whether in his view he is more popular inside or outside the party. Pozsgay replies that he suspects he is more popular outside the party than inside it. However, he is encouraged by the belief that "the majority of MSZMP members put the interests of the country above the interest of the party. If we can succeed in realizing this view inside the MSZMP, then the MSZMP is not a party in decline, one being buried by history, but one that can again appeal for the trust of the people. If this cannot be achieved and it attempts to return to its own organizational faith, then this organization is no longer mine and I cannot identify with it. Spiritually this has always been a great source of comfort to me. I have always been ready in principle for this break and I still am."

The interviewer asks: "I did wonder whether I could ask you this question, but after this I will. Are you a communist?

Pozsgay replies: "Yes, in the traditional sense of the word in which this is maybe the most radical form of the need to create a society based on the community. As an epithet I do not like it any longer because it has become associated with a terrible practice, primarily in Stalin's life but also during the life of his successors. This has evoked a strong revulsion in people, and thus they did not wish to identify themselves with communistm. Thus, I accept it as the choice of values a long time ago and as a valuable part of my life, but as belonging to an organization which was guilty of sins as well, I can accept only by drawing the dividing line: thus far and no further."

Finally the interviewer asks him what is the post where he feels he could best utilize his abilities.

Pozsgay answers: "It is a very great honor and very encouraging, whether it comes about or not, that I have been mentioned several times as one of the possible candidates for the post of president of the Republic."

Pozsgay Comments on Goal of Reform Measures

AU2606193789 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 89 p 2

[D. Rancic report on interview with Imre Pozsgay, member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party: "We Are Not Separating From Socialism But From the Stalinist Model"—date, place not given]

[Text] Budapest, 22 Jun—Hungary is not separating from socialism but from the Stalinist model, so it is essential even in the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] that the responsible people who are demanding reform take matters into their own hands.

This was stressed by Imre Pozsgay, member of the MSZMP Politburo, in an interview with POLITIKA's correspondent. The interview was conducted prior to tomorrow's plenum of the MSZMP Central Committee, which is awaited with great interest by the public because it has been announced that the highest party body will discuss "the creation and consolidation of the unity in action of the party" and preparations for its premature congress.

Democratic Socialism

"It is true that there are great expectations from the plenum," said Imre Pozsgay. The crisis has also encompassed the party even though progress was made in May. However, the structure did not change and there is some distrust between the membership and the leadership as matters are not changing in the appropriate way. Apart from that, the revelation of mistakes from the past has not increased the feeling of responsibility. Those who think responsibly want to take matters into their own hands and have demanded a premature party congress.

In reply to the question of why he recently announced that he does not believe in "reforming communist practice" and he does not exclude the possibility of a split in the party, Pozsgay specified: "I do not advocate a split: I want only a reform of politics, which is not unstable. However, if we cannot manage to carry this through, the consequence will be a split. This is not the work of the devil either. This has been happening. There have been situations where a split was more honest than a false togetherness. The reform is a watershed. It is difficult to find a common language with sectarians and dogmatists. They want to be the keepers of the party, but in fact they are nurturing the Stalinist picture of the party which thinks that it can do anything and has a paternalistic attitude to the people."

Since these same dogmatists are accusing him of wanting to lead the party into social-democratic waters, we asked Pozsgay where he saw the demarcation line between democratic socialism and socialist democracy.

It is important that we dissociate ourselves from the Stalinist practice and the Stalinist view of socialism, he said. This policy with one omnipotent ideological center which is represented as the personification of everything good must lead in practice to bureaucratism and terror. For me it is important that this ceases to function, stressed Pozsgay. We are not separating from socialism but from the Stalinist model.

This senior party leader, whom public opinion research has shown to be by far the most popular politician, says that he does not believe in socialism as something that is only a theoretical plan and an unachieved goal. Man does not exist because of socialism but socialism exists because of man. When he speaks about democratic socialism he puts the stress on the democratic and adds that he cannot imagine the ultimate aim accompanied by the sacrifice of human freedom. Socialism must be freed of force, he stresses. My picture of socialism includes solidarity, the creation of equal chances, a civil state, and a mixed market economy that would operate on the basis of laws of the movement of capital.

We asked Pozsgay whether he thought, as some Hungarian theoreticians do, that a historic rapprochement is arising between the two wings of the workers movement—the communist and the social-democratic wings.

A Renovated Party

His reply was in the affirmative. In his opinion, this is the result of an historic process, and for Hungary this means that it should follow European civilization and its principles of freedom in relations among people.

In reply to the question on what could the MSZMP stand in the parliamentary elections next year, Pozsgay first of all mentioned some basic party orientations. The principle of free elections through an open struggle between political parties has been accepted. The party is ready to bear the consequences. It is striving for agreement, but if it is defeated it will become the opposition even though it would have liked to have won. However, our interviewee stressed that the party could win the elections under certain circumstances. First of all, it must decisively and openly say what it now considers not to be part of its history, which is not necessarily the same as breaking with continuity. Second, a clear program is necessary which every individual will accept as his own goal. Third, a cadre policy is needed which will put those people in prominent positions who enjoy the trust of society.

In Pozsgay's assessment, the MSZMP has a more favorable position than the ruling parties in some other East European countries. Even though several reforms have failed, there has been a reforming section in the Hungarian party since 1953 (Imre Nagy's first government—correspondent's note). This section has never lost the trust of the people. "The renovated party has a great chance of staying in power," he stressed.

How do you imagine the dialogue with partners in East Europe who negatively assess the reforms in Hungary?

Dialogue is possible in the language of a policy which recognizes a common destiny, said Imre Pozsgay. Those who signed the Final Act in Helsinki know that human rights are not a domestic issue. We do not want to interfere in the political development of neighbors.

It is said, and these stories do not appear to be ordinary rumors, that some people are nominating you for general secretary of the party and others for president of the Republic. How much of this is true.

I do not want to deny that there is a basis for such stories, said Pozsgay. Only, I do not aspire to this. I want the concept that I have been discussing to be accepted and realized in the party. I have allies in this both in the party and society. I will not put myself forward, I have never put myself forward, but I have been invited. If I am invited now, I will express my thanks for the confidence that has been shown. The most important thing for me is the principles which I advocate to be accepted because I think that they are for the good of Hungary.

Kadar Comments on Nagy Execution in Interview

LD2306144189 Budapest MTI in English 1314 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI)—Mr Kadar termed the tragic execution on Imre Nagy as his "own personal tragedy" in an interview given to the political weekly "MAGYARORSZAG". The article arried in the latest issue of the weekly contains the seventh part, which deals with the 1956 activities of Imre Nagy, and his subsequent request for asylum in the Yugoslav Embassy.

"When it became evident that those Hungarians who had requested asylum at the embassy would be taken to Yugoslavia, I said that in no circumstances could we agree to this. As one of their last measures, Nagy and Losonczy had published an appeal for resistance, and, although the government disintegrated in the meantime, they did not declare they were stepping down from office.

"I suggested they be told to set down in writing that they no longer considered themselves ministers and to provide some information on the new government. They should declare that they would never take any action against it. Until they made a declaration about this, we would not enter into negotiations.

"I repeated that although the situaiton was unpleasant for us, it was even more of a predicament for the Yugoslav Government. If they took them to Belgrade, it would appear that the Yugoslav Government was opposing us. This, of course, was not true, but there was the chance they would return to form a new government. To this, the Yugoslav ambassador replied that Yugoslavia supported the workers' and peasants' government, but had international legal commitments, and then there was the international reaction which might follow should they fail to observe these".

Interviewer: "One thing remains unclear even today—namely that a letter of safe conduct was given by the Hungarian Government to Imre Nagy and those accompanying him, and, in spite of this, they were captured. What is the truth behind this?".

Kadar: "Following repeated arguments, our Yugoslav comrades said they considered the matter a Hungarian affair, but they intended to emerge from the whole thing without losing face. Therefore, they requested written confirmation that no harm would come to those at the embassy because of past errors. Without this, they would not sign the documents cancelling their asylum".

"Our Yugoslav comrades were also well aware that several ideas had been raised as to the fate of the Imre Nagy circles. One of them was for them to be taken to Romania. Memoranda were exchanged to this effect between the governments concerned, including the USSR and Yugoslavia".

Did he think the sentences in the Imre Nagy case had been passed under foreign pressure?

"No, no direct influence was exercised by any of the neighbouring countries or fraternal parties in this matter".

Nemeth Discusses Reform With EC Ambassadors

LD2406000989 Budapest MTI in English 2304 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI)—Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth met the ambassadors of the European Communities to Hungary at the invitation of Luis de la Torre de Andres, ambassador of Spain to Hungary, currently in the chair of the European Communities. In the course of the cordial talk, the head of the government outlined the Hungarian ideas and proposals that could further the expansion of political, trade and economic cooperation between Hungary and the EC. He briefed the ambassadors on economic and political plans to advance reform, and answered their questions.

Present at the meeting was Laszlo Kovacs, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Armed Forces Not To Intervene in Politics

LD2306103289 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] A news conference for the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Hungarian Air defense was held yesterday. Peter Marvanyi reports.

[Begin recording] [Marvanyi] The Hungarian Air Force, in contrast with the air forces of other socialist countries, will not be further developed in the near future. There will be no generation change, there will be no great modernization. Brigadier-General Istvan Schmidt, commander of the Hungarian People's Army Air Force:

[Schmidt] For the forseeable coming years, this statement is true. There are fundamental budgetary and economic reasons for this.

[Marvanyi] In other words, Hungarian air defense will weaken.

[Schmidt] We must take this condition into account until we have the potential for change. At the same time we must continue to lean on the fighter jet units of the Soviet Air Force, stationed in Hungary, for support. These are capable of counterbalancing our technical deficiency.

[Marvanyi] I do not know how much this counterbalancing causes bad feeling among the Hungarian citizens. Namely, that we do not spend more on armaments from the budget, this also means that the presence of the Soviet troops becomes constant. So, in your view, this is an either/or question.

[Schmidt] This statement does not definitely mean that the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary will become constant. The presence of Soviet troops in Hungary is an organic part of the balance of strategic forces.

[Marvanyi] There has been a proposal, perhaps to be debated at the next session, which discusses the possibilities of intervention in the country's political life by the Army. That is, that it should not be possible to use the Army as some kind of tool for creating political order.

[Schmidt] The Hungarian People's Army commanders, its professional corps, have not wanted in the past—nor will they in the future—to lay claim to the right to intervene in the development of political events in the country, particularly not to intervene with the use of any kind of threat of force, or even contemplate this. [end recording]

Party, Opposition Agree on Roundtable Agenda

LD2606212389 Budapest MTI in English 2059 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI)—In the course of a medium level negotiation, the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party], the Opposition Round Table and the social organizations agreed to set up committees in charge of discussing political topics on Monday. The working committees are to start on Friday the debate on political topics included in an agreement worked out by the Wednesday plenary session of the political coordinating talks. 5-strong working committees designated by each side will be discussing the current questions relating to the modification of the Constitution, the post of president of the Republic and a consitutional court, the legal regulation of the functioning of political parties, questions relating to the elections and the electoral law, the principles of modifying the penal code and the law on criminal procedure, questions of the dissemination and availability of information, as well as the new law on information, the creation of legal safeguards against violent measures.

The date for another medium level negotiation on political topics between the HSWP, the Opposition Round Table and the third side is July 6. They will hold the first medium level talks on economic topics this Thursday, and are to agree on setting up working committees.

Group Plans 5 Jul U.S., Soviet Embassy Rally

LD2406092189 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee is presumably still in session. At the same time, the MSZMP Budapest Reform Circle organized a meeting. Is this a kind of demonstration? Do you not agree with all that is happening in the Central Committee?

[Unidentified voice] We do not know at the moment what will happen at the Central Committee. What is certain is that a decision will be made today on the date of the congress, and on the preparation schedule. We have already made public our stand related to this. Our opinion is that the party membership must primarily

directly elect the congress delegates, and also that they must elect them on the basis of the political platforms they represent. There is another condition: Such an election cannot be held without the party membership being able to familiarize itself with these platforms. Thus, the earliest date of the congress, as we conceive it, is November.

[Unidentified correspondent] Let us return to today's gathering.

[Unidentified voice] We are planning two demonstrations. We await every Budapest party member who is committed to reform, on 5 July at the Villanyi road education directorate. Prior to the visit of the U.S. President to Budapest—with the possible participation of the other political organizations insofar as they are willing to do so—we would like to create a living chain in front of the Soviet and U.S. Embassies, and to hand over at both embassies, letters with the same text addressed to the two presidents.

Social Democratic Leader Baranyai Interviewed

AU2506194789 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 24-25 Jun 89 p 3

[Interview with Tibor Baranyai, chief of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party delegation to the Congress of the Socialist International, by Norbert Mayer in Stockholm; date not given: "Hungary's Social Democratic Party Chief Baranyai: Our People Need Heroes"]

[Text] DER STANDARD: Which event is more important for you—the burial of Nagy or your participation in the Socialist International [SI] Congress?

Baranyai: Of course, the Nagy burial. Some 200,000 people took part in this ceremony. It will not remain the only one. Next spring, a woman from the Nagy cabinet, who died in exile in 1976, will be brought back to Hungary and will be buried. She was the chairwoman of the Social Democrats in the fifties.

DER STANDARD: The Hungarians seem to be very clever in choosing their symbols.

Baranyai: It is extremely important for our people to have heroes. We still are a country that is occupied by the Russians, and we are not in such a fortunate situation as the Austrians are.

DER STANDARD: When will the Soviets leave the country, do you think?

Baranyai: In 5 to 10 years. There is no reason for them to stay. Hungary does not threaten the Soviet Union. Nor do we feel threatened by any side, least of all by Austria.

DER STANDARD: What percentage of the Hungarians do you believe you represent here at the SI Congress in Stockholm?

Baranyai: I think about 20 percent.

DER STANDARD: Do you think that with this 20 percent you can take part in a coalition together with other parties?

Baranyai: We cannot under any circumstances conceive of a participation comparable to that of the independent Solidarity trade union in Poland, because we want to have real elections. Cooperation is possible with the National Party, the former peasants party, and the Christian Democrats.

Cooperation

We need a broad spectrum of cooperation, because we have to solve many problems such as our high debts.

DER STANDARD: Should Communists in the future also take part in the Socialist International?

Baranyai: Th should continue as observers. The Communists coul. invite the SI to observe their meetings. However, they are always private parties.

DER STANDARD: Regarding possibilities of opening up—could you conceive of Hungary as an EC member?

Baranyai: We would like to see Austria become a member, and we would then like to be an associated member. In cooperation with Austria—involving a 50 percent participation in companies—we could then also produce for the single market.

Social Democratic Party Elects Officials

AU2406160789 Budapest MTI in English 1557 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI)—At Saturday's joint session of the national and Budapest executive committees of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party, Dr Andras Revesz was elected the party's honorary president. Tibor Baranyai was elected president of the party, while Imre Takacs and Sandor Bacskai become its secretaries.

During the break in the conference, Mr Baranyai summed up this week's congress of the Socialist International. In the speech he gave in Stockholm, he expressed his hope that the Hungarian Social Democratic Party would regain full membership of the Socialist International.

The Hungarian Social Democratic Party is to hold its congress in October/November this year, and delegations from the European Socialist and Social Democratic Parties will also be invited to the event. In preparation for the congress, the county party conferences are to be

held at the beginning of August, when delegates are also to be elected. During the run up to the congress, the party would like to double its present membership of 20,000, Mr Baranyai continued.

In addition, the party president reported on the intention of his party to launch a weekly starting this autumn. The newspaper is likely to be called the "Social Democratic People's Word". Mr Baranyai also spoke about plans to bring the remains of Anna Kethly, former renowned leader of the party, to Hungary in the spring of next year.

Biro Interviewed on Plans for Democratic Front

LD2606152389 Budapest MTI in English 1338 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI)—As reported on Saturday, the national board and electorate of the Hungarian Democratic Forum (MDF) came to the decision that MDF would become a party. Zoltan Biro, member of the national board, told MTI:

The legal conditions for the registration of parties and the operation of a multi-party system are to be created by the end of the summer or, at the latest, autumn. If MDF, an intellectual-political movement which rallies 17,000 members, seeks to become a political factor and engage in policy-making, it will have to become a party.

According to a public opinion poll conducted in the 300 local organizations, 81 per cent of the members voted in favour, and 15 per cent against, while 4 per cent of the respondents abstained. Consequently, some 10 per cent of the members are expected to leave the organization. Becoming a party, the forum will invariably seek to preserve and even strengthen the autonomy of its member organizations. It will become more important, however, that the local organizations should take a united stand on the issues directly affecting the national and foreign policies of the Hungarian Democratic Forum.

Mr Biro said that MDF had started preparations for the elections. The forum is to demand a share in the mass media and plans to launch a newspaper in autumn. The national board is encouraging local organizations to select and prepare candidates for parliamentary and local elections. In the elections, MDF has the aim of establishing a (?single) parliamentary group that (?will) be able to decide after the parliamentary elections whether it takes part in a coalition government or becomes a constructive (?oppostition).

The political programme of MDF concentrates on the [word indistinct] of a multi-party parliamentary system and the establishment of genuine local government that is regarded as (?indispensable to) the operation of a system of democratic institutions, Mr Biro said.

Christian Democrat People's Party Reorganizes

AU2306210889 Budapest MTI in English 2036 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI)—Reorganization of the Christian Democratic People's Party has started in Hungary. It was announced at its Budapest general assembly that the party now aims to reinforce its ranks and acquire organizations capable of functioning.

At the meeting of over 300, the former MP's of the former Barankovics Party recounted the history of the party, which received over 800,000 votes at the 1947 elections, and pointed out two things which are still relevant from the then manifesto of the Christian Democratic People's Party, which sees itself as enjoying legal continuity, namely that it is based on religion and takes account of the geopolitical situation of the country. On the need for the party to be reorganized they said they could contribute to Hungary catching up with the rest of Europe. They also mentioned the rewriting of the party's organizational rules under way. They build on the principle of grass roots organization, with special emphasis on the autonomy of local organizations.

They concluded with saying that the party wishes to assume the part of constructive opposition.

People's Party Official on Platform, Goals

AU2306132089 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Jun 89 p 8

[Report by Andras Szentkiralyi on interview with Laszlo Hegedus, member of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Party: "The Way the Hungarian People's Party Sees Things—A Free Self-Administration!"—date, place not given]

[Excerpts] A few weeks ago, the Hungarian People's Party published a statement on its concept and efforts connected with the local self-governing bodies. At the end of last week, the party held a national founding session and submitted a draft party program which also puts great emphasis on this concept, entitled: "Free Self-Administration!" We asked Laszlo Hegedus about the details.

According to Laszlo Hegedus, the concept of the Hungarian People's Party points out first of all that the population of every settlement has a fundamental right to a sovereign town and village self-administration. This means that the self-management body decides on every local issue, with the supervision of the electorate. The task of this body is to guide the education and cultural tasks, organize the welfare care, operate and supervise the local police force, supervise local construction and settlement organization, carry out technical and official works, establish the rate of local taxes and budget, deal with local public property, and manage this property. The draft party program formulates all this as follows:

"Every part of settlement policy should be carried out only locally. Therefore, we should radically transform the current council system—the extended hand of the centralized state bureaucracy—into self-governing bodies, and naturally, the party-state limitations and the exaggerated regulations over these bodies should stop immediately." [passage omitted]

In the view of the Hungarian People's Party, this self-governing body would play the central role in the local public life, and this body should simultaneously be an operative body. Consequently, the current local council executive committee has no place in this concept. However, the essence of the system proposed by the Hungarian People's Party is that the people's power should be asserted within the framework of this system, and the state and the citizens would have the opportunity and right of direct supervision. [passage omitted]

The draft program of the Hungarian People's Party is quite vehement in condemning the current county system.

"The unlimited one-party system that began after 1949 turned the county councils into ruling bodies to an extent unparalleled before, by unscrupulously creating the ideological, political, administrative, and economic conditions for this."

The solution is to turn the "ruling" counties into "representational" counties. The county self-management bodies, rather than the current supervisory bodies, should be the ones that coordinate the local bodies and facilitate their cooperation. The various administrative bodies and enterprises that have been serving the "ruling" county so far should also be decentralized, of course, with the exception of those that can function properly only in their current format. [passage omitted]

Finally, I asked Laszlo Hegedus about the timing of the legislation on the new self-government law. According to the Hungarian People's Party, the new National Assembly should begin its activity by drafting a new constitution, but this should immediately be followed by legislation on the self-government law. [passage omitted]

Kulcsar Receives Smallholders Party Delegation

AU2306161689 Budapest MTI in English 1526 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI)—Kalman Kulcsar, minister of justice met in his office on Friday, the delegation of the Independent Smallholders Party, headed by Istvan Prepeliczay, general secretary and Imre Boross, chief attorney of the party.

The acceleration of the rehabilitation procedures in the case of several former leaders of the party, Ferenc Nagy, Bela Kovacs, Sandor Kiss, Istvan B. Szabo, Bela Varga, Jozsef Kovago, clergymen, former internees and others, was requested by members of the delegation. Mr Kulcsar reported that the Ministry of Justice is endeavouring to wind up rehabilitation cases of former internees of the period between 1949-53, and those interned after 1956, as early as possible. (Some 15,000 persons were sentenced for political reasons only after 1956, and approximately 12,000 persons were interned.) Rehabilitation will take place in many phases. Statutory provisions relating to the rehabilitation procedure must be presented to the Council of Ministers by the department, by September 15.

Leaders of the Independent Smallholders Party urged the formulation and presentation to parliament, of a legal representational bill in accordance with requirements of the present age. It was also proposed by delegates of the party that selling of cooperatives' farmland should be prevented through statutory provisions. In addition, it requested that experts of the Smallholders Party should be permitted to participate in the elaboration of the new law on church affairs.

Mr Kulcsar reported that he intends to present the legal representation bill to parliament at the beginning of next year. He promised to consider the proposals made and the possibility of involving the Smallholders Party into drafting procedures of bills under elaboration.

Karoly Marx Society Founded at Political College

LD2406014189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] A socio-scientific, socio-political, and cultural association has been founded, independent of parties, under the name of Karoly Marx at the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political College. It expects to attract as members those who are searching for a way out of the current Hungarian crisis on the basis of renewing Marxism, free of distortions.

The members will prepare analyses and organize debates, forums, and lectures. The Karoly Marx Society does not want to become a political party, nor will it have a separate political platform.

Editorial on End of Enforced Political Uniformity

AU2406200289 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jun 89 p 3

[Editorial by Oszkar Fuzes: "Without Hats"]

[Text] In the beginning there was uniformity. Socialism had to appear in the same body and clothes everywhere, from the GDR to Vietnam. The model holder "allowed" very little adjustments of the uniformly-cut jacket of common rules only for really obvious reasons. (Not for Yugoslavia which was punished by being expelled from the community.) Later, however, national trimmings were allowed on the still uniform material. Later, several countries of the community rebelled and used their own pattern, cutting not only into the old material but also

into the strands connecting them to the others. There are countries which maintained (and are still maintaining) the oldest pattern more than anyone else, and continued to call it their own.

The uniform tailor shop is now closed. Gorbachev repeatedly declared that he wanted to force neither a suit nor even a hat on others. On the basis of past bloc discipline, it was not completely wrong that the Western dictionaries put all of us in the "Soviet bloc." Even if it were not always like that, we ourselves professed uniformity for a long time and this was what we instinctively expected from ourselves and others, as if otherness had necessarily meant dispute.

We cannot continue the example with the tailor and pattern. Today, although with difficulty, a completely new concept is emerging about socialism. The Polish, Hungarian, and Soviet reforms are clearly common in their goals of a democratic constitutional state and an economy with flexible ownership relations and capable of modern production and social achievements. They are also common in reserving for themselves—and thus, for the others too—the right for their own solutions, and even experimentation. The others are presumably following similar goals, although the GDR, the CSSR, and Bulgaria are shying away from experimentation that goes too far from the usual. Using a chemical comparison, they sometimes see dangerous colors and smell dangerous odors in the gases bursting out from boiling test tubes. They are afraid of a possible explosion in the neighboring laboratory. It is true: Social chemistry cannot be expressed in absolutely precise formulas, nor can the smooth processes; to say nothing of the chain-reactions and those that could become irreversible.

The Soviet, Polish, and Hungarian "laboratory assistants" also agree that one must no longer forcefully block the test tubes of transforming societies. Not because the whole thing could break into pieces but because the experiment can be successful only if carried out to its end. No doubt, one should experiment in a way that the results achieved are in harmony with the human expectations, and not in opposition. The GDR, the CSSR, and Bulgaria see the guarantees for this in the fact that the present government power should be unquestionable and the leading role of the party should also be indisputable. Hungary and Poland also strive to maintain the core (the party's leading and governing role), but we would change the attributes (unquestionable and indisputable) into more democratic ones: We want these things guaranteed by the freely expressed will of the people. Cuba and the socialist countries in Asia regard direct party guidance as indispensable today. The Chinese, Mongolian, Korean, and Indochinese societies with a very different tradition and form of self-organization also regard the strong central guidance as the basic condition for modernization. (N.B.: The capitalist countries in Asia think the same.) Regarding any stand against the center as perilous, they consider political pluralism to be an impossible road for them. (Again: Just like the capitalist countries in Asia. Indeed, there is a "one-party system" from Japan to the Philippines, although there are more than 100 parties in the Philippines.) Although the labeling is not fortunate this time either, most of the socialist countries in Asia are also reformers in their desire to create a multilateral economy and a social system that guarantees more human rights than before.

The DPRK, Albania, and Romania find everything that has been done so far to be correct. The totally centralized system also centralizes their judgment: They view our experiments, and perhaps even the very fact of experimenting, with definite aversion. Everyone has the right to formulate his opinion but then, and precisely because of this, he must also accept different concepts.

According to the new way of thinking, each socialist country should seek its own application. This application should be valid only for itself and can prove to be correct or incorrect only with reference to that individual country. Either way, this cannot be a pattern for others, a pattern to be followed or discarded from the beginning, but an experience at most.

Today it is clear that we will become increasingly different. The more we know this, the more expediently we will be able to cooperate.

PRC Executions Termed 'Legalized Manslaughter'

AU2706093689 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jun 89 p 2

[Unattributed editorial: "Before It Is Too Late"]

[Text] We are writing these lines with a heavy heart: News is coming of new executions in China. We are reading official statements saying that China regards these executions as its internal affair and that China will not bow too any pressure.

Nothing is further from our mind than interfering in others' internal affairs. (Besides, how could small Hungary exercise pressure on one of the biggest countries in the world?) However, we must answer the demand of our conscience. Summary execution is hardly a suitable way to reasonably uncover whether the accused have really committed the crimes of which they are accused. A death sentence which is carried out is irreparable. Legalized manslaughter will not put an end to the things that caused the political actions. By inflicting fear and bitterness, this kind of punishment only increases the tension.

Violence begets nothing but violence. We have the political experience to say that, in our recent history, unfortunately we often had to face the lesson that one has to pay for every mistake and aberration—no matter what one-word explanation or description we might give them. This is particularly true when we are talking about

human life: One should also account for human lives, and this experience will also stay with us for good. The fact that terrible injustices have been committed in the name of socialism—a system that called itself one that serves the most humane goals—considerably contributed to the "falling tide" of international socialism.

It would be a fatal mistake for our Chinese friends not to learn from all this, at least starting from the universal interests of socialism. In Hungary, as well as all over the world, China is known as a country advancing on the path of socialism, a country that emerged from serious crises and gained international prestige by implementing reforms.

Nobody has the power to give back the lives of the ten executed people. However, it is still possible to pardon the accused. It is still possible to stop the firing squads and the summary courts. Before it is too late! In the name of socialism and humanism, we ask you to stop them!

Party Daily Reports Chinese Executions

AU2306124489 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

[Report by Beijing Correspondent Sandor Bocz report: "Shanghai: Three Executions"]

[Text] Totally disregarding the international protest and the prospective sanctions, three participants in the recent mass demonstrations were executed in Shanghai on 21 June for setting fire to a train.

The first victims of the reprisals campaign were executed after the court had rejected their appeal as it had not found any reason for reducing the death sentence. The execution is in harmony with the Supreme Court statement that calls upon the local courts to immediately call to account the "counterrevolutionary rebels" and punish them severely.

Reacting to foreign criticism, protests, and sanctions, Premier Li Peng declared on 21 June that China would not bow to any foreign pressure. He said that some countries had exerted diplomatic and economic pressure on China and tried to interfere in China's internal affairs and that this was a short-sighted and irrational attitude.

Receiving a representative of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry, Premier Li Peng pointed out that his government was firm and able to suppress the counterrevolution and stabilize the situation. He added that the counterrevolutionary uprising in Beijing had a deep domestic and international background and the key of the problem was that some people at home and abroad did not like the socialist system and the leading role of the CPC.

Li Peng said that they would make use of the full severity of the law only in a very limited number of cases, and they would show lenience toward most people who participated in demonstrations, marches, hunger, and sitting strikes.

On the basis of official sources quoted by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, the Chinese have rejected the U.S. demand to reprieve the 11 Chinese citizens sentenced to death. The source accused the U.S. leaders and Voice of America of having backdoor intentions and of interfering in the internal affairs of the Chinese administration of justice.

Meanwhile, receiving the head of the Chinese Department of the World Bank on 21 June, Vice Premier Yao Yilin, member of the Permanent Committee of the CPC Politburo, promised to continue the implementation of the policy of reform and international opening. He said that the Chinese situation was firm and that China was fully able to fulfill the agreements signed with the World Bank and with various countries in the world.

South Korean President To Visit in November

LD2606122789 Budapest MTI in English 1142 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 26 (MTI)—No Tae-u, president of the Republic of Korea, is to pay a visit to Hungary in the second half of November, as the first leg of his European tour touching Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, the Tokyo correspondent of MTI said. On Tuesday, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung is to leave for Europe to coordinate the date and schedule of the visits. Hungary will be the first socialist country visited by No Tae-u. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established in February this year.

In Budapest, No Tae-u is to hold talks on rapproachment to the socialist countries and Hungary's policy of open doors.

Honduran Communist Discusses Regional Affairs

AU2106184289 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jun 89 p 8

[Interview with Rigoberto Padilla, general secretary of the Communist Party of Honduras, by Gabor Horvath: "We Must Be Realistic—Interview with Rigoberto Padilla in Budapest"—date not given]

[Text] Rigoberto Padilla is 59 years old and has been active in the Honduran workers movement since he was 18. He is also a founding member of the Communist Party. Ever since its establishment 35 years ago, the Communist Party of Honduras has been illegal. During his short visit in Budapest, we talked about the chances for Honduras and the Latin American region.

[Horvath] In spite of the election year, we have heard little about Honduras lately. How would you characterize the situation in Honduras today?

[Padilla] Indeed, only a few months separate us from the general elections scheduled for this November. As in all the Central American countries, the situation in Honduras is difficult. The economic and social crisis, the political crisis, and the negative foreign factors have a simultaneous effect on Honduras. There is a need for urgent renewal of both the foundation and the superstructure in Honduras, but this region is under direct U.S. influence, and therefore, the Communists and the other revolutionary forces must be realistic. We should maintain peace without sacrificing our peoples' right to self-determination. There are four parties running in the election campaign, and the entire left wing is forced into underground activity. However, the situation is so difficult that perhaps we will witness dramatic developments even before November. Think of the events that took place in Caracas in Venezuela, or in Rosario in Argentina!

[Horvath] What power does the Communist Party represent after 35 years of underground activity?

[Padilla] Indeed, we have been subjected to harsh oppression. In spite of this, we think that the Communists have the major party in the left wing. We have influence in the trade unions, which are the best organized workers movement centers in Central America, and we also have influence in the youth movements. We succeeded in creating a unity front of left-wing forces on major issues like the withdrawal of foreign troops, implementation of Central American agreements, the struggle against police tyranny, the elimination of death squads, and guarantees for democratic rights. This is a realistic program.

[Horvath] What are your direct goals? What do you hope for?

[Padilla] Like all the progressive political groupings in Central America, we hope for the implementation of the decisions made at the Central American summits of Esquipulas and San Salvador. We need this to make the Contras finally leave our country, because now they represent a danger not only for Nicaragua but for us. There are different opinions about this in the Honduran Army too because half of the aid coming from the United States gets lost eventually. We hope that the international atmosphere that has changed in the wake of Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives will also help us.

[Horvath] In addition to the Contras, there are also U.S. troops in Honduras.

[Padilla] U.S. troops are constantly building airports in Honduras, and slowly the entire country will become one large airport. There is an Air Force base at Palmerola with 2,000 troops constantly deployed there. A political solution to the conflict in Central America should go hand in hand with the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Honduras. This is also the position of the Social Democrats and Christian Democrats.

[Horvath] Will the Bush administration be ready to take such a step?

[Padilla] We do not know yet. In any case, our impression is that President Bush distances himself from Reagan policy, although both the Pentagon and his own advisers have also come up with dangerous ideas. One must see that there is an extremely tense situation in the region, from Patagonia to Mexico. The revival of the Central American conflict would be a great danger. Of course, we are also aware of this. We should remain realistic: We demand only our democratic rights. The increasing national self-awareness in the entire Latin America supports us.

Czech, Polish Dissidents Hold Border Meeting

AU2606205789 Paris AFP in English
2016 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 (AFP)—Polish and Czechoslovak dissidents held a border meeting to agree to a joint campaign on political and ecological issues, according to a statement released here Monday.

About 20 dissidents, including the Czechoslovak playwright Vaclav Havel and a Solidarity leader Zbigniew Janas, met Sunday at an unspecified spot on the Polish-Czechoslovak border.

The communique said the two sides committed themselves to protest against "police harassment" and legal action started against Petr Pospichal, a 28-year-old member of the Charter 77 rights group in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Pospichal has been accused of making contact illegally with Solidarity while it was still a banned organisation. The union was legalised in April as part of a reform plan with the Polish Government.

The dissidents also criticised the arrests and imprisonment of other Czechoslovak opponents, including Petr Placak and Vaclav Zufan, and the construction of a steel complex on the border of their two countries.

The participants said the complex would worsen the already dangerous levels of pollution in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The two sides said they would organise "independent" Czechoslovak culture days at the southwest Poland city of Wroclaw in November.

Solidarity Warns Price Hikes Increase Tension

AU2706081789 Paris AFP in English
0753 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 27 (AFP)—Poland's trade union Solidarity has alerted the government to workers' anger over the latest round of price rises and warned against the dangers of spiralling inflation being exploited by "retrogade forces".

In a document distributed here late Monday, the Solidarity leadership said inflation was increasing the social groups affected by poverty, heightening social tension and "arousing the danger and indignation of workers".

"The situation is dangerous" it said, affirming that "retrogade forces" were already trying to exploit it.

Solidarity said it would be publishing a plan aimed at reducing the impact of price rises on workers in the next few days.

On Sunday the organisation of official trade unions expressed "extreme concern" over constant price hikes and called for a freeze until a new government was in power. [passage omitted]

GAZETA, the Solidarity daily, on Monday reported that many farmers were refusing to pay their income tax and social security in protest at the administrative delays in increasing prices off the farm.

NSZZ Solidarity Statement

LD2706125189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1005 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] PAP has received from the Presidium of the National Executive Commission of the independent self-governing trade union, NSZZ Solidarity, a statement in which it is emphasized that the violently growing inflation is driving an increasingly larger part of society to poverty and that tension is growing. Working people are filled with increasing anger, and the situation is dangerous. Unfortunately, it is emphasized in the statement, we are faced today with an attempt to take advantage of the situation by those who, by delaying and hampering the introduction if indexation, have contributed to a deterioration of working peoples' situation.

The statement by OPZZ [National Trade Union Alliance] proposing a price freeze until a new government was created was a purely tactical step, aimed at hampering the solution of the present political crisis in the interest of dogmatic forces and not in defense of the level of real pay. (?The price freeze proposed indicates this). Polish society during the elections showed how it assessed individual political and social groups. We are convinced that this time also it will be able to correctly assess the real sense of the game being played. The leadership of NSZZ Solidarity will present its attitude concerning the protection of workers from the effects of inflation in the next few days.

OPZZ Expresses Indignation

LD2506192289 Warsaw PAP in English
1600 GMT 25 Jun 89

[Text] Warsaw, June 25—Leaders of the nationwide trade union movements affiliated with the OPZZ [All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions] and with the provincial union alliances, have voiced serious concern over consumer goods shortages in Poland and demanded price freezing until a new government takes over.

A statement of the OPZZ, released to PAP today, said the union expressed indignation at the fact that increasingly dramatic price hikes are still the sole method in practical use, which deals particularly heavy blows to employees of socialised enterprises and their families.

The latest price rises and rumours of their new wave coming up soon threaten with an outburst of public anger, the statement warned.

Solidarity Holds News Conference on 20 June

AU2706122389 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jun 89 p 8

[Report signed 'wodz': "Questions About Concrete Things"]

[Text] "Solidarity's" news conference on Tuesday [20 June] was dominated by post-election matters, among others, the preparations for the coming parliament, the future of the grand coalition, and the necessity of implementing difficult economic decisions.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz confirmed that local "Solidarity" committees had conducted their election campaign in order to support or, as the case may be, discredit certain Polish United Workers Party candidates. He stressed that "Solidarity" now faced the task of organizing the new Senate's work. In the workplaces, elections were now taking place to elect workplace committees. These elections were expected to continue until 30 September.

The next question concerned the organization of "Solidarity" in the workplaces and the future of the various citizen's committees.

You may recall, stated Janusz Onyszkiewicz, what the National Election Commission said on the 7 April, namely, that the citizen's committees are organizations which will only function for the duration of the elections. Some of these committees are already in the process of dissolution, but others are against ceasing their activity. They might change into some form of local citizens' movements and will cooperate with "Solidarity" in forming local self-governing bodies. Lech Walesa and the Citizen's Committee will decide what is to be done with the committees next Thursday.

However, continued J. Onyszkiewicz, we have no data concerning the membership of "Solidarity". We estimate the figure to be about 1.5 million. The increase in membership is not happening as fast as it did 9 years ago.

The next question asked Onyszkiewicz to comment on whether the opposition would join a "grand coalition".

The opposition's platform in these elections, recalled J. Onyszkiewicz, had been that of an opposition, and the people that had voted for it accepted the opposition in such a role. He added that participation in a coalition was not a program "for today," as this was premature.

The next question touched on "Solidarity's" financial position after the election.

During the election campaign, replied Onyszkiewicz, we sold "election fund shares" to raise funds. I am not sure how many were sold. We are now receiving bills for the costs involved in printing our election posters. We will manage somehow.

The next question referred to the fact that Onyszkiewicz had refuted statements made by J. Urban that there had been agreement on who should be offered the post of president, and that after having made inquiries of the people who were present at the meeting in Magdalenka on 6 June, the journalist posing the question had been told that such agreement had been reached....

Let me say this, replied J. Onyszkiewicz clearly agitated by the question put to him by a representative of a West German newspaper, those six people are not the cabinet and are not authorized to make decisions. Even if there had been agreement, I was not there after all, then it is not part of the "roundtable" accords.

The next question asked how "Solidarity" would solve the country's crisis.

In order to combat inflation, Onyszkiewicz concluded, one does not have to keep wages at the lowest levels and indexation will cushion the effect of rises, but it is essential to make savings in the following areas:

—Sell off nationalized property to private individuals and partnerships;
—Make savings in central government administration and in military expenditure;
—Cancel certain investments which only serve to devalue the money in circulation.

It should be added that similar propositions were made by a member of government in the television program called "Open Studio" on Friday night and were soundly criticized by the "Solidarity" experts, Professor Jan Mulzej and Ryszard Bugaj. One may ask whose opinions does Mr Onyszkiewicz represent?

Tripartite Ecological Pact Signing Postponed

LD2606115489 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] [Presenter] Marek Szwejkowski reports from Jelenia Gora.

[Szwejkowski] Today, in Jelenia Gora, the final so-called ecological summit was supposed to have taken place. Let me recall in short, that among others, at the initiative of the Turow power station trade union, as well as the City-Parish People's Council in Bogatynia, in March last year, government representatives of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and Poland met in Jelenia Gora to sign a tripartite agreement relating to environmental protection. Of the three parties, Poland is most interested in such an agreement, mainly the residents of Zgorzelec and Bogatynia, where about 70-80 percent of soil, air, and water pollution is caused by industry in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

The negotiations lasted for over a year. They recently finished, it seemed, successfully. The result was to be the signing of the ecological agreement. The date for the

meeting of the prime ministers of the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, and Czechoslavakia was set for today, June 26. But on Friday it was revealed that the signing of the agreement will not take place. Today will not become an historical date for ecologists.

The fact that something again stands in the way must cause concern. Reasons for calling off this important meeting of the three prime ministers are still unknown. What is known is that technical reasons are not the issue here, but substantive ones. It is all the more sad that they have been a stumbling block from the very start.

GDR's Herrmann on Cooperation With Poland

LD2206221989 Warsaw PAP in English
2123 GMT 22 Jun 89

[By PAP correspondent Edmund Kieszkowski]

[Text] Berlin, June 22—At the 8th plenum of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) CC started here today, Political Bureau Member, SED CC secretary Joachim Herrmann stated in part:

"With all the differences in development, cooperation between Poland and the GDR is and will remain an important factor of stability and peace in Europe.

"We are interested in further deepening of the brotherly ties existing between our countries for decades. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany sees a guarantee for a future advantageous development in warm and friendly relations between the GDR's head of state and the president of Poland's Council of State. We also treat the formation of the presidential office in Poland as a guarantee for strengthening the relations between Poland and the GDR.

The SED CC secretary announced participation of a delegation of the Committee of the GDR Anti-Fascist Fighters in observances of the 50th anniversary of the Nazi aggression against Poland to be organized in this country.

Official on History of Maritime Accord With GDR

LD2206011889 Warsaw PAP in English
2112 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Warsaw, June 21—Recently, Poland and the GDR exchanged ratification instruments concerning the agreement on the emarcation of sea areas in the Pomeranian Bay. Director of the Department of Marine and Inland Administration at Poland's Ministry of Transport, Shipping and Communications Jerzy Vonau elaborated upon some details of the agreement for PAP. Excerpts:

"In 1968, we made a mistake consisting in the contractual demarcation of the continental shelf with the GDR on the principle of the median line (equal distances) rather than special circumstances justified by the economic interests of the state that are the consequence of Poland having the Szczecin and Swinoujscie port complex, approach waterways and deep-water anchorage under the Potsdam Agreement. As a result of the 1968 agreement, these waterways and anchorages found themselves on the GDR continental shelf. In this connection, some problems occurred in maintaining and exploiting waterways and the anchorage by the Polish marine administration, particularly as regards the work related directly to working the shelf (namely, the dredging and trawling work). However, this mistake led to drastic developments only in 1985 when the GDR expanded its territorial sea in the Pomeranian Bay to 12 nautical miles by a unilateral act of internal law. The GDR did this without giving Poland a notice and it stopped actually at the line of the continental shelf previously demarcated with Poland under agreement.

"This was incompatible with the principles of International Law of the Sea requiring that sea borders between states neighbouring with each other should be established jointly rather than unilaterally. Actually, this act also meant cutting of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex from the free and hitherto unrestricted access to the open sea. This act also created a threat to the exploitation and development of the ports and their importance in international shipping. Poland had to refuse to acknowledge the act as such and also had to reject it, and this was exactly what happened and the crux of the dispute consisted exactly in this.

"(Eventually,) the dispute was solved peacefully by both states. This does not mean that the atmosphere of negotiations during these four years was accompanied only by the high pressure area weather on the Baltic. There were depressions, even hurricanes, to refer even of the well-known incidents on the anchorage. However, commonsense and conviction of both sides that the dispute could be solved only at the negotiating table rather than at waterways or the anchorage—prevailed.

"The agreement succeeded in reconciling questions, apparently impossible to reconcile, as proverbial water and fire. I do not know a precedent where the interests of both sides that proceeded from the assumptions completely opposing each other, could be reconciled as a result of the jointly approved agreement. The agreement is by all means beneficial for both sides.

"Both sides gained by the agreement. Therefore, there is reason for mutual and justified satisfaction as the state of normality was restored in the Pomeranian Bay," Jerzy Vonau said.

Polish Envoy to USSR Visits Kazakhstan

LD2506225389 Warsaw PAP in English
2137 GMT 25 Jun 89

[By PAP correspondent Slawomir Popowski]

[Text] Moscow, June 25—Polish Ambassador to the USSR Wlodzimierz Natorf paid an official visit to the Republic of Kazakhstan June 19-24. Natorf was received

by CC [Central Committee] 2nd secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan M. Myendybayev and CC Secretary V. Anufryev. He also held talks with Vice-Premier of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic Y. Asanbayev and Secretary of the Presidium of the Republic's Supreme Soviet S. Nurbeysov.

The hosts briefed Polish ambassador on the current political, economic and social problems of the republic, on the course of reforms and on related phenomena.

Much space was devoted to relations between national groups, including Poles residing there. Representatives of the highest authorities of Kazakhstan acquainted the ambassador with the social and political situation of Poles, with their highly appreciated role in the republic's development and with new initiatives serving development of culture and their native tongue. At present, three Poles are deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the republic, and many are at important party, state and economic posts.

The debaters considered the possibility to create socio-cultural association of Poles in Kazakhstan. Officials of the Party CC, the Council of Ministers and Presidium of the Supreme Soviet assured the ambassador that all initiatives of this kind will meet with friendly reception and support.

Lithuania's Brazauskas Meets Jaruzelski

LD2606223189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] A delegation of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee headed by Algirdas Brazauskas is staying in Poland. Here is a report by Krystyna Koziol.

[Begin recording] [Koziol] A document on direct cooperation between the Central Committees of both parties—the Polish United Workers Party and the Communist Party of Lithuania—has been signed. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Algirdas Brazauskas put their signatures on the document. I put some questions to Algirdas Brazauskas, first secretary of the Communist Party of Lithuania Central Committee: What is the significance of the document which has just been signed to Poland and Lithuania?

[Brazauskas in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] This is a great event, as there has been no such agreement in Poland and Lithuania's postwar history at such a high level. We only had agreements with individual voivodships such as Bialystok, Suwalki, and Lomza Voivodships. We appreciate border area agreements, but here we are dealing with an agreement between the Polish state and the Lithuanian Republic.

[Koziol] The cooperation program covers various spheres—economy, culture, and science.

[Brazauskas] We also envisage cooperation between mass media, television, and the press, and also cooperation on developing language (?teaching)—Polish in Lithuania and Lithuanian in Poland. Tomorrow, our delegation will be visiting Poznan University, where we shall meet the employees of the Lithuanian Language Institute. We are [words indistinct] with (?the visits) of Polish scholars. In recent years we have developed and we shall continue to develop our economic cooperation. Some 100 agreements already exist between Polish and Lithuanian organizations. They are a manifestation of specific and beneficial cooperation.

[Koziol] Our listeners are interested in the issue of a Consulate General in Vilnius and the issue of receiving Polish television in Wilno.

[Brazauskas] I expected a question about a Polish Consulate in Wilno. [words indistinct] but we think that in parallel, according to the principle of parity, a Lithuanian diplomatic office should exist in Warsaw or some other Polish city. At the moment the issue is open, but I am an optimist and I think that a solution will be found to this problem. When it comes to television transmissions, some 40 percent of our territory is covered by Polish television. It reaches Kowno [Kaunas] but not as far as Wilno. However, we try to compensate for this with Polish language programs on our television. I think that Polish television programs in Lithuania is a matter for the future which will be discussed in detail. [end recording]

Jaruzelski Meets 'Spolem' Activists

LD2406201389 Warsaw PAP in English 1838 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] Warsaw, June 24—On the eve of the 43rd congress of delegates of "Spolem" marking the 120th anniversary of the consumers' cooperative, the president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski met here today with a group of activisits and workers of the cooperative headed by the president of "Spolem" main board, Bogdan Augustyn and the chairman of its supervising council, Lech Buczowski.

The delegates briefed Wojciech Jaruzelski on the cooprative's initiatives undertaken with a view to improving market and services.

The meeting was attended by the deputy president of the Council of State, president of the main council of cooperatives Kazimierz Barcikowski, Political Bureau member, PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] secretary Wladyslaw Baka and Minister of Home Market Marcin Nurowski.

Jaruzelski Addresses Awards Ceremony

LD2406200789 Warsaw PAP in English 1832 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] Warsaw, June 24—TRYBUNA LUDU annual awards were handed to distinguished scholars, cultural and public activists, and to initiators of interesting ventures, at a ceremony in PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] headquarters here.

While congratulating those awarded Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed, among other things, that the prizes are granted for above average achievements to people of various specialties but united by talents, work and, first of all, the determination to act, needed particularly today for coping with the threats we are facing.

These virtues make up a capital build in the recent 45 years which has to be utilized for the future of Poland by drawing conclusions from all the past experience.

Report on 20 Jun Politburo Session Published

AU2606183789 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Communique on PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] On 20 June, the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee discussed the election results and the outline of the political forces in the coming National Assembly. The Politburo outlined the main directions of party activity in the immediate future and especially in the runup to the 13th Central Committee Plenum.

On 4 and 18 June, in free elections, Polish citizens decided upon the composition of the Sejm and Senate. The structure of the country's socialist parliamentary democracy is beginning to emerge. In keeping with the resolution of the 10th Central Committee Plenum, the party has acted and will continue to act in accordance with the "roundtable" agreements, in the spirit of dialogue, understanding, and fundamental reforms in political, social, and especially in economic life.

The opposition has gained a strong representation in parliament, and thereby will exert a strong influence on the politics of the state. It is thus unavoidable for the opposition not to assume some responsibility for national affairs. By voting for opposition candidates, the voters also confirmed this intention. These voters, with the remaining part of society, expect that all patriotic forces in Poland will unite in their joint efforts to solve the difficult problems, especially economic ones. Wojciech Jaruzelski's proposal to form a grand coalition for reform, which received full endorsement from allied parties and groups, is still valid.

The Politburo also discussed the preparations for the 13th Central Committee Plenum. Work is continuing on producing an in-depth analysis of the election results and the election campaign. Suggestions made by the Central Committee members, resolutions and suggestions received from the PZPR aktivs, and the numerous letters from party members addressed to the Central Committee and first secretary are all being studied and considered. The Politburo wishes to express its thanks to all the writers for the valuable suggestions and critical observations made, and which are characterized by their concern for the well-being of the party and socialist Poland. They will be very helpful in the preparations for the 13th plenum, which will review the party's performance in the election period and the resulting implications.

The present situation puts an increased emphasis on the party's continuing ideological coherence and political unity. Only the continuation of the line of reform and an unflinching realization of the resolution of the 10th Central Committee Plenum can guarantee the rekindling of the party's influence in society. This is the way that the Politburo interprets the support of those citizens who voted for party and coalition candidates, and has accordingly determined to act in this spirit in the future.

Conscious of its role as serving society, the party will strengthen the link with the workers class and with working people, and will continue to act as spokesman for their interests, in keeping with the requirements of social justice. This assumes particular importance, especially during a time of accelerating economic changes, the implementation of harsh economic principles, and occurring imbalances, especially the phenomenon of the increasing contrast between wealth and poverty.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the current market situation. It expressed its concern and worry for the living conditions of Polish families, but noted that the shortages of goods were in a large measure caused by panic buying. Even the greatly increased supplies are proving insufficient to prevent this jump in demand.

The Politburo called on the government to take the necessary measures in order to stabilize the market situation.

Party organizations at all levels must enter into closer relations with their working aktivs. They must consult with them and lend them their support. Action, close contact with working people, and quick responsiveness to their concerns and requirements is the most effective political instrument.

In the new conditions, the party must creatively and energetically pursue new methods of functioning. We must promote, support, and act to raise the effectiveness of the existing people's councils and workers' and residents' self-management bodies. We must strengthen their position and ability to fulfill their functions in keeping with the social interest. Party bodies must cooperate with one another in order to create new opportunities for social dialogue and national accord.

The party intends to be a dependable coalition partner of the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party, and the Catholic and lay Christian groupings. It wishes to declare a close, partnerlike cooperation in the parliamentary arena, in the name of joint responsibility for the following:

—The protection of the fundamental principles of the political system;

—A respect for the prevailing interests of the Polish raison d'etat;

—The stability of the socialist nature of the state;

—The harmonious implementation of the political, social, and economic reforms.

The party also expresses the wish that its Deputies Club and the parliamentary opposition might be able to cooperate constructively with one another.

The difficulties in which the country finds itself can only be overcome and the implementation of the reforms can only be carried out on the basis of coordination and agreement with the fundamental forces represented in parliament.

The Politburo discussed the program and matters relating to the organization of the 45th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Polish People's Republic. This program will be laid before the 13th Central Committee Plenum for its acceptance.

Pointing at the documented achievements of the Polish people in the last 45 years, the Politburo noted that in some circles this achievement is belittled and simplified. The history of People's Poland is often presented as one continuous period of mistakes, shortcomings, and crisies. These are unfounded opinions which are far from the reality, and which insult millions of working people, nullifying their enormous effort.

The party is for an objective and fair assessment of our history. It does not want it prettyfied or made a target of caricature. It will fight for the truth and a dignified assessment of the 45 years of the Polish People's Republic.

The Politburo was informed of the results of the committee responsible for the organization of the commemorations of the 50th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's attack on Poland and the outbreak of the World War II. It was noted that the planned program commemorates this tragic anniversary in Polish history in a comprehensive and dignified manner. Uniting with the appeal of the National Conference of Delegates relating to the 50th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's attack on Poland and World War II, the Politburo stated that the commemorations are intended to be a patriotic manifestation, to serve the national interest, and to serve as a historical lesson for Polish society.

The Politburo expressed thanks to the organizational committee for its work and appeals to the state organs and all organizations and associations so that the forthcoming manifestations in Poland and abroad may be given a high profile and may be commemorated in an appropriate and dignified way.

The Politburo received reports on the working visits of State Council Chairman W. Jaruzelski in Belgium and Great Britain, and on the official visit in Poland of President Mitterrand of France.

The Politburo placed great value on these visits and approved the decisions made.

The visits are an expression of the activity of Polish foreign policy which, basing itself on its lasting alliances with socialist countries, is trying to increase cooperation with the West, with Western European countries.

The visits provided confirmation of the positive attitude of our Western partners toward the transformations now taking place in Poland and their readiness to support these reforms on the road of a comprehensive development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

The visit to Belgium contributed to the friendly and constructive dialogue with the leaders of that country. Polish-Belgian relations received an added impetus and are favorably poised for further positive development.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's meeting with the president of the EEC was an important occasion. An opportunity was created to present the Polish position against the eventuality of signing an agreement and increasing cooperation with the EEC.

The working visit in London, and the sincere and friendly talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, brought notable progress and gave impetus to the fundamental problems of Anglo-Polish cooperation, especially in the sphere of economic and financial questions.

A particularly significant event in Franco-Polish relations was the official visit of President Mitterrand to Poland. It was the first visit at such a high level for many years. The visit showed that the two countries are ready to recommence a broad and friendly cooperation. The rich traditions of this cooperation support the development of mutually advantageous relations between the two countries.

The talks in Warsaw showed that certain reservations, especially in the field of economic cooperation, still exist. The French side pronounced itself ready to cooperate in order to tighten and intensify this cooperation. An important subject of discussions in all the mentioned visits was the positive and developing situation in Europe and the necessity of further steps to strengthen mutual confidence, detente, and cooperation in conditions of security, in preparation for the building of the common European home.

The Politburo was pleased to note that all the visits consolidated and raised Poland's position and profile in Europe and throughout the world.

Under Secretary's Resignation Reported

AU2706113989 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 89 p 2

[PAP report: "Chronicle of Cadre Changes"]

[Text] At the behest of the Minister of Culture and Art, the chairman of the Council of Ministers accepted a resignation by Jerzy Bajdor from the posts of under secretary in this ministry and chairman of the Cinematography Committee, thanking him and expressing recognition for his work.

Party Spokesman Denies Congress Rumors

AU2706114389 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jun 89 p 2

[PAP report: "Jan Bisztyga, PZPR Central Committee Spokesman, on Discussions Inside the Party"]

[Text] Some Western press agencies have reported on the possibility of an extraordinary party congress. What do you say to that? That was a question put to Jan Bisztyga, spokesman of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], by a PAP journalist.

It is understandable, said the Central Committee spokesman, that public opinion is focusing its attention on the party after the elections, because people realize that it is the PZPR that is the guiding force behind the reform processes in Poland.

Also understandable is the interest displayed in statements and opinions by party politicians about present and future developments inside the PZPR. It is normal to present these opinions, and should not give rise to sensationalism. A variety of views held by party members before any decisions are made serves as evidence of the various different currents that consolidate the party and lead to a unity of decisions.

However, as far as speculation about an extraordinary party congress is concerned, such speculations are premature. A sovereign decision on this matter may be taken by the Central Committee plenum which will meet soon. I think this plenum will decide about the processes scheduled to take place within the party over the next few years.

PZPR Committee Discusses Plenum Preparations

LD2606195889 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Within the framework of the preparations for the 13th plenum of the party's Central Committee a meeting of the Polish United Worker's Party [PZPR] Central Committee Work Commission was held in Warsaw today. The assessments and suggestions contained in information on the organizational measures of the PZPR in the electoral campaign to the Sejm and Senate were discussed. The assumptions of the new party statute were also discussed.

PZPR Deputies Club Holds Inaugural Meeting

LD2306173189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] A 2-day inaugural meeting of the Polish United Workers Party deputies' club, which brings together 173 deputies, has begun in the headquarters of the party Central Committee. The meeting (?opened) with a meeting between the Central Committee Politburo and deputies, who were greeted by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The first secretary spoke of the tasks and role which the deputies' club is to play in the new parliament and in the life of the party. In the next part of the meeting, State Electoral Commission chairman Alfons Klafkowski presented certificates concerning deputy elections. Marian Orzechowski was elected chairman of the PZPR Deputies' Club.

'Floor Group' Meeting Ends

LD2406212989 Warsaw PAP in English 1639 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] Warsaw, June 24—PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] floor group, which includes 173 members, wound up its two-day inaugural meeting today. The meeting was filled by discussion over the experience and conclusions from the recent electoral campaign, questions of the procedure and functioning of the PUWP floor group, and on substantive and organisational preparations for the deputies' activities on the forum of the Sejm.

The debate, in which Wojciech Jaruzelski was taking part, was presided over by the group's leader Marian Orzechowski. Secretary of the group and at the same time head of the PUWP CC [Central Committee] parliamentary bureau Eduard Szymanski presented an analysis of the results of elections to the Sejm and Senate, the figures and percent proportions of forces in the National Assembly.

The deputies accepted a proposal to appoint teams for programmatic affairs, to define the main directions of activities of the group, and for statutory affairs which would prepare a new statute of the PUWP floor group.

A major place in the Saturday discussion was occupied by questions of constituting the top organs of state authority. Discussed was the PUWP floor group's recommendation concerning the candidate for president.

The PUWP deputies will come back to most of today's topics at the next meeting which is scheduled for June 29 in Warsaw.

Rykowski 20 Jun News Conference Reported

AU2606133489 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Jun 89 pp 1, 8

[Report on news conference by Zbyslaw Rykowski, deputy government spokesman, at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 20 June]

[Text] Janusz Grochowski, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI: How do you view the development of the situation in Poland?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: The elections have shaped a political structure for a new bicameral parliament. Either the coalition and opposition will collaborate, or we are in for a series of conflicts and a blocking of the legislative process. The elections are giving the state authorities a new character. However, they have not solved our thorny economic problems.

The fortunes of the Polish experiment depend on the ability of this political structure to overcome the economic problems and discrepancies that have been accumulating for years. During parliamentary squabbles, shop shelves may become even emptier and all hope will die out. But something different might also happen. Thanks to the democratic vote, a strong pro-reformist coalition may emerge which will introduce a new economic order in accordance with the rules agreed on at the "roundtable."

In reply to the challenge of the times, those in the ruling camp in favor of the reforms have initiated changes to the structures and methods of power. There is no power monopoly any more. However, that also means there is no longer any monopoly over responsibility. Rescuing the economy calls for society's consent. The elections have revealed a social need for change. What is important now is the way in which society's elected representatives carry the burden of victory.

Boguslaw Turek, UPI: What do you think of radio and television coverage of the elections? Do you think any errors were committed, and how much money was spent on the elections?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: Radio and television coverage of the elections, in other words the distribution of air time, was agreed on in advance, and each side enjoyed its own air time. It seems to me that analysts from both sides will now assess the effectiveness of the election campaign, and appear with their assessments on radio and television. Though it is not one of my duties to comment on this, I think that the coalition was undecided whether to publicize its election program or just individual candidates. The opposition, on the other hand, was clearly determined to publicize Walesa's team. As far as this is concerned, "Solidarity" had two separate campaigns, so to speak.

Marian Kafarski, AFP: You said that a new economic order is necessary. Is the government ready to draw far-reaching conclusions from the election results on this subject? So far, many people have had the impression that the government's reform program is being implemented too slowly. As a result of the new situation, does the government have any new solutions, and will it implement them rapidly?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: The reform program is clear. The "roundtable" approved it. It is a program of radical reforms. If there is one thing of which we can be accused, it is too slow an implementation of certain radical solutions. However, I have already said that these radical solutions require society's consent, and the new political situation is making it possible to obtain this consent and accelerate and fully implement the reforms.

Konstanty Gebert, "Solidarity" press: Today's press has reported that Czech customs men detained the greatest smuggler of recent times, who smuggled huge quantities of socialist currency, with the exception of Polish currency. Is the government not disturbed by this drastic fall in confidence in the zloty and by the 80-percent inflation rate, which is far greater than foreseen? What does the zloty rescue program look like? Is there such a program at all?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: The zloty rescue program calls for sharp economic cuts; including a curb on capital spending and subsidies. As you know, these two matters require social consultations and acceptance.

Konstanty Gebert: Can you confirm rumors that you intend to resign from your present post?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: I neither confirm nor deny them.

Ricardo Estariol-Seseras, LA VANGUARDIA: On the day of the second round of the elections, General Jaruzelski told journalists that the first round had altered the proportions and principles of government-opposition cooperation that had been agreed on at the "roundtable." Could you explain to me what kind of alteration he meant? Second, during President Bush's visit to Gdansk, will a press center be set up there? I hope you realize that the telephone links between Gdansk and the West are catastrophic.

Zbyslaw Rykowski: The director of the INTERPRESS Press Center will answer your second question. To answer your first question, the "roundtable" agreed to preserve a certain balance along the road to parliamentary democracy.

Emil Pyrich, INTERPRESS director: I will answer the second question. Yes, there are going to be press centers in Warsaw and Gdansk covering President George Bush's visit. As usual, the "Heweliusz" Hotel in Gdansk will be fitted with special communications equipment. There should be no problems with communications.

Robert Lusnia, "Solidarity" press: What does the government think of the influence of "Solidarity's" Citizens Committee on the election turnout?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: The government does not make such assessments.

Piero de Laskaloni [no affiliation given]: After the first round, you said that the first-round results do not reflect the broad social spectrum. What do you have to say after the second round, in which the turnout was so disastrously low?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: I was misunderstood at that time, and would now like to explain. In no way do we negate the election results and "Solidarity's" success. All I said was that the plebiscite-like nature of the elections failed to reflect the entire spectrum of society's desire. If these elections had been more personal and pluralistic, I think the coalition's results in the first round would have been different. That is what I meant.

Marcin Gogulski, "Solidarity" press: Has the government acquainted itself with the communique from the Episcopate's latest conference? Please could you comment.

Zbyslaw Rykowski: We always carefully monitor conferences by the Episcopate and carefully interpret their results. Calls upon all Polish social forces to display wisdom and responsibility and observe the moral order are in accordance with the government's own views.

Marcin Gogulski: In connection with the questions about the efficacity of the government's election campaign, could you explain to me the meaning of two election slogans that were to be seen in the streets of Warsaw? One slogan was employed by Premier Rakowski, and said: "Realities, gentlemen, realities." What realities? The other slogan concerned Minister Urban, and said: "Catch Urban." Why should he be caught?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: As far as the second slogan is concerned, please ask the Sejm candidate himself. On the other hand, I will explain with pleasure the slogan of my boss, Premier Rakowski: "Realities, gentlemen, realities." This is something he used to repeat quite often when he was editor in chief of POLITYKA, and also later, when he was an energetic politician. The meaning behind this phrase is not to separate oneself from reality, but to answer the challenge of the times. It is the path of reform that is a realistic path. It is the idea behind the "roundtable" that is a realistic one, as has already been confirmed, involving a real need to profoundly transform the method of exercising power so far and transform the entire socialist community.

Alma Kadragic, ABC News: I have two questions, the first of which concerns the price increases, which occurred overnight. Have you any information on battles for commodities that are supposed to be taking place these days? I mean panic buying in the shops. I have heard about it. Second, I would like to find out what kind of programs of parliamentary activity have been established as a result of the elections, and what type of composition the new parliament will have. Are any further steps necessary before the parliament's first session?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: The state of our market is generally known, and so are the factors that affect it. One can read in today's Main Statistical Office communique what the difference is between industrial output and the payment of wages. One can see that the quantity of money in circulation with no backing in the form of goods is increasing. In this situation, the behavior of consumers is quite typical. I take it that in your second question, you are asking about the political calendar for the nearest future. I have already said that it is a period of parliamentary activity, a period of consultations and agreements. The relevant elements are bound to publicize the calendar in good time.

Alma Kadragic: Today is 20 June, and...

Zbyslaw Rykowski: The Sejm must meet within 1 month of the elections, and the National Assembly within 2 months. That is the time limit. However, I assume these bodies will convene earlier.

Alma Kadragic: But is it possible that President Bush's visit will take place before parliament meets?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: It is, according to the constitution.

Deborah Seward, NEWSWEEK: In your reply to the first question today, you said it is possible that shop shelves will become emptier during the parliamentary disputes. I would like to know what connection the government sees between the elections and the economic and market situation. How can the changes in parliament affect market supplies and the economic situation in general?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: The new political structure of Poland can affect the economic situation in the following way. It will make it easier to implement the reforms, and the reforms will gain broader social support and approval than so far. Of course, nothing happens overnight, but we do not have much time. It is essential to undertake steps to restructure the economy and achieve market equilibrium. All this involves the need to obtain the approval of the main political forces for determined action. And that is the connection between the new Sejm and filling shop shelves.

Deborah Seward: Could you tell for what other products are price increases in the pipeline? When will these increases occur, and how big will they be?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: Prices are controlled not by a government spokesman, but by objective economic processes and the law of supply and demand.

Deborah Seward: Well, that was not a very accurate reply, because normally it is always some government body that announces price increases. One cannot say they occur on their own, especially because they have been announced beforehand. I would like to know what products will go up in price.

Zbyslaw Rykowski: Prices are divided into various categories. There are contractual prices and official prices. The government does not fix contractual prices. However, official prices are fixed by the finance minister.

Adam Wysocki, Radio Polonia: How does the Polish Government assess Gorbachev's recent visit to the FRG, and is there any news about Chancellor Kohl's visit to Poland?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: The visit to the FRG by Mikhail Gorbachev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, was an important event. Its significance exceeds the framework of relations between these two countries. It encountered a great deal of interest, including in Poland. We welcome the progress in developing bilateral relations brought about by this visit, evidence of which was the signing of a series of important agreements that herald new possibilities of cooperation. Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the Federal Republic was a major contribution to the development of dialogue and to the formation of a climate of trust. It is a positive example, worthy of emulation, of constructive activity for the sake of international detente, peaceful and safe coexistence, a reduction of armaments and eventual disarmament, proper all-European cooperation, and the overcoming of existing barriers and divisions. The results of the visit are a concrete expression of the practical implementation in international relations of the principles of new thinking and the idea of building a common European home, the foundations of which are the existing peaceful order in Europe. As the joint statement by the Supreme Soviet chairman and Chancellor Kohl says, a total recognition of the integrity and security of each country must form one of the component parts of the European edifice of peace and cooperation. Both sides also declared themselves in favor of guaranteeing the supremacy of the principles and norms of international life in each country's domestic and foreign policy. We appreciate both countries declared desire and readiness to reduce armaments to the balanced minimum necessary for defense purposes. We are convinced that the positive results of the FRG visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, having revealed the broad possibilities of constructive cooperation and joint activity, will have a favorable impact on the development of European relations and dialogue. We note with satisfaction that the development paths of USSR and FRG cooperation also coincide with our efforts toward a complete normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG on the basis of the 1970 treaty, toward raising these relations to a higher level, and toward an accord between both countries and societies. Polish public opinion has noted with particular care the importance which the Soviet Union attaches to the inviolability of the territorial-political reality in Europe as a result of World War II.

As far as Chancellor Kohl's visit to Poland is concerned, talks on this subject are taking place between the plenipotentiaries of the heads of both governments.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Are there any plans to relay the first program of Polish Television to Poles living in Lithuania?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: I do not know. I will tell you next week.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: One of the reasons why "Solidarity" objects to taking part in the present government is that the work of future "Solidarity" ministers could be paralyzed by officials in the same ministry, officials who represent the "nomenklatura." If "Solidarity" does occupy a few ministerial portfolios, will its ministers have the right to make changes to top-level and intermediate-level personnel in ministries?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: All ministers would have the same rights, and would enjoy the same statutory authority.

Jan Sroczynski, GLOS ROBOTNICZY: When will the tripartite CSSR-GDR-Polish agreement on environmental protection near borders be signed, and what will it cover?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: The draft of this agreement has been worked out by experts. Among other things, it applies to cooperation in research, scientific development, and the production and purchase of equipment necessary for environmental protection. It also calls for an exchange of information and control over activity concerning environmental protection in border areas, and the establishment of annual and 5-year plans of work in this sphere. Poland affirms its readiness to finalize the agreement. However, this finalization requires further talks, which will take place via diplomatic channels.

Carlos Gonzalez, Dominican press: The Warsaw Pact Political Committee is to meet in Bucharest shortly. Recently we have been witnessing a sharp propaganda conflict, with demonstrations in Bucharest and Budapest. How does the Polish Government view these divisions within the Warsaw Pact?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: We are concerned about the growing Romanian-Hungarian conflict and the external signs thereof. I believe the principle of noninterference in domestic affairs should be observed. We have said so in our stance. This dispute serves neither side's interests, nor those of the community of socialist countries. We

hope that these problems will be solved by means of constructive bilateral dialogue, and we would welcome activity aimed at calming moods and preventing unnecessary emotion.

Stanislaw Lopuszczanski, INTERPRESS: What are the assessments of President Mitterrand's visit?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: Our assessment of the course and outcome of this visit is a high one. One can say that this visit is opening a new stage in Polish-French relations. The two leaders, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Francois Mitterrand, agreed that Polish relations with the West and French relations with Eastern Europe should be accorded higher status in the foreign policies of each respective country. They underlined the particular importance of building bridges between the East and West, and erecting the skeleton of a future edifice of a united Europe.

The visit revitalized the permanent political dialogue between the two countries at the highest level. The president invited the State Council chairman to pay an official visit to France. A visit to Poland by the French prime minister is expected next year. The frequent visits by foreign ministers and other ministers, including defense ministers, will be continued. During the visit, several agreements were signed on the subject of environmental protection, the training of industrial personnel, and youth exchanges. These agreements expand the legal infrastructure of our relations.

The talks held during the visit revealed the possibility of further agreements on, for example, scientific cooperation, cooperation in the Eureka program, and cooperation in health protection. The possibilities of expanding cooperation in the spheres of culture and education were also indicated, including the teaching of both languages. Of course, the talks focused on problems of economic and financial cooperation, and not without reason, because the state of economic-trade cooperation is far behind the state of other spheres of our cooperation, and today this cooperation is a primary component of mutual relations and determines the level of total cooperation. Concrete results were achieved in this sphere, too. For example, an agreement on restructuring Polish debts for 1986-88 was concluded; France opened up lines of credit for the financing of specific projects in the agricultural and food industry, hotel industry, and tourist industry; and President Mitterrand renewed his declaration of support for our application to the Paris Club to reschedule the whole of our debts to the West, and for Polish affairs at other multilateral forums. During the visit, it was said that France had returned to the Vistula River. It lies in the interests of both sides to make this return a permanent and fruitful one.

Marek Kassa, Polish Radio: You say that our government respects the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. Does that still apply to China? What I mean is, has our government still adopted no stance vis-a-vis what is happening there?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: Our government has adopted a stance vis-a-vis what is happening in China, in the form of a statement by me. I confirm this statement. We regret what is happening in China. We are carefully watching a return to normality. China is and will remain a very important partner for Poland.

Krzysztof Sliwinski, GAZETA WYBORCZA: Does the government not think that at a time of, let us say, more partnerlike relations with the Soviet Union, it is possible to improve the social climate by making changes to features that reveal the Soviet presence, such as the compulsory teaching of Russian in schools and the names of streets and squares? I am not suggesting we demolish the Palace of Culture [which was paid for by the Russians—FBIS]. My second question: As we know, the visit by Archbishop Colasuono has been postponed. What is the new schedule of meetings and moves that can lead to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Holy See?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: The Polish Government supports any idea that encourages a rapprochement between Polish and Soviet societies. We are abandoning the old pattern of formal contacts. We are doing everything to facilitate contacts between the citizens of each country. As for Archbishop Colasuono's visit, the Foreign Ministry spokesman will give you an answer.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: If I may return to my earlier question about top and intermediate-level personnel in ministries occupied by "Solidarity," would the authorities be willing to abolish the nomenklatura in ministries taken over by "Solidarity"?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: All I can do is repeat what I said before. Each minister is in charge of a ministry and pursues a suitable policy of appointments and dismissals. Regardless of the party he belongs to, each minister is a full-powered member of the Council of Ministers and exercises his constitutional powers.

Kay Withers: What you say could mean that each minister will only be able to appoint his subordinates after the coalition has granted its approval. Is that what you meant?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: No. I have said what I meant.

Boguslaw Turek, UPI: We know that the Romanian media are saying nothing about what is happening in Poland. Do you think this is a case of noninterference in Poland's affairs, or is it a case of defending an old, disgraced system which is supposed to represent in some way the socialist community to which Poland belongs?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: The government does not closely monitor the world's press. Each socialist country chooses its own development path.

Carlos Gonzales, Dominican press: During President Mitterrand's visit, Lech Walesa gave him some memorandum concerning the economy. At a "Solidarity" press conference, Mr Trzeciakowski said that this memorandum asked for three standby credits of $2 billion each, making a total of $10 billion. Did the people who came up with this idea discuss it with the authorities beforehand? "Solidarity" was not consulted, but Trzeciakowski has very good contacts with government people, therefore this question must be known to the government. Has the government any other idea about obtaining aid, without which there is no question of avoiding a social upheaval?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: One government representative has received a copy of this memorandum. At the "roundtable" we adopted a joint stance on Poland's debts, and the government abides by this stance. As far as our program is concerned, work on a regulatory program is under way. This program is a necessary condition for the normalization of financial relations with international financial institutions. Of course, while working on this regulatory program, we have an idea of how to alter the economy in order to normalize our relations with the creditors.

Piotr Wilczynski, DPA: You said in the beginning that that there is no more monopoly over responsibility. Does the government have any idea of what "Solidarity's" responsibility should look like? Has "Solidarity" been given any concrete suggestions about assuming responsibility and how to form a coalition government? Has it received any formal invitation to form a coalition government, and if so, what does the government propose to "Solidarity" after it has been formed?

Zbyslaw Rykowski: Gen Jaruzelski suggested a grand coalition before the elections. Before it can assume a concrete constitutional shape, the other side has to approve the idea.

Paper Corrects News Conference

AU2706112789 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 89

[PAP report: "Explanation by Government Press Office"]

[Text] The Government Press Office reports that, for technical reasons, an error crept into the information presented during the deputy government spokesman's news conference on 20 June. The passage in question, on the subject of trade and financial cooperation between Poland and France, should read as follows:

France opened up lines of credit for the financing of specific projects in the agricultural and food industry, hotel industry, and tourist industry (a short-term credit of Fr150 million and a medium-term credit of Fr500 million—the latter to be available following the signing of an agreement with the IMF).

New Paper Published in Bialystok

LD2206195289 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] GONIEC KRESOWY [THE KRESY MESSENGER] is a new paper that has appeared in Bialystok. Association of Friends of Grodno and Vilnius is the publisher and the editor in chief is Eugeniusz Kurzawa, a young poet and publicist from Bialystok.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 15-20 Jun

AU2406155589

[Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish from 14 to 20 June reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Kazimierz Cypryniak, Iwona Lubowska, Marian Orzechowski, Gabriela Rembisz, and Marian Stepien toured various parts of Poland and met with voters on 15 June. (16 Jun 89 pp 1, 2)

Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski received Austrian Ambassador Andreas Somogyi on 16 June. (17-18 Jun 89 p 2)

Stanislaw Ciosek, Politburo member of the Polish United Workers Party, received a delegation from the GDR Supreme Court in Warsaw on 16 June, in order to exchange experience in the work of both countries' supreme courts. (17-18 Jun 89 p 2)

General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, met with professional military cadres belonging to units stationed near Olsztyn on 16 June, and discussed the restructuring of the Polish Armed Forces. (17-18 Jun 89 p 4)

Central Committee Plenum Opens; Agenda Approved

AU2706094389 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/06/1989—Under the chairmanship of the Romanian Communist Party's general secretary, a plenary meeting of the Central Committee [CC] of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] started Tuesday 27 June.

The plenum unanimously approved the following agenda proposed by the Executive Political Committee:

1. On the calling of the 14th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.
2. The Draft Programme and Directives of the RCP 14th Congress Concerning Romania's Socioeconomic Development in the 1991-1995 Five-Year Period and the Long-Term Orientations Until 2000-2010.
3. Draft Theses for the 14th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party on the Development of Romanian Society, the improvement of social and economic administration, the development of Revolutionary Worker Democracy, the Growing Role of the Romanian Communist Party and the Ideological, Political-Educative Activity, the Higher Level of Scientific Knowledge and Culture, of Revolutionary Conscience, the Balance of Forces and the Fundamental Characteristics of the International Situation.
4. On the Fulfilment of the Plan for the First Six Months of This Year and Measures for the Implementation of the Plan for the Next Six Months and the Whole Year 1989.
5. On the Draft Single National Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1990.

Comrades who hold various leading positions and are not members of the CC of the RCP attend the plenum as guests.

Ceausescu Congratulates CPC's Jiang on Election

AU2606175089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1709 GMT 26 Jun 89

["Congratulatory Telegram"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/989—Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], has sent to Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee [CC] of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP], the following telegram:

In behalf of the CC of the RCP and in my own behalf I am extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes on your election to the high office of general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party.

I am confident that the traditional relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the RCP and the CCP, relying upon full equality, mutual confidence and respect, the fertile collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes between Romania and the People's Republic of China will develop more and more in future, to the benefit and interests of our two peoples, of building the new system in the two countries, of the general cause of peace and socialism.

I am confident that the close collaboration established between our parties and countries on an international plane will continuously strengthen in the interest of the cause of unity and solidarity of all revolutionary forces, of the peoples everywhere in the struggle for peace, disarmament and collaboration among all nations, for the building of a more just world on our planet.

I wish to take this opportunity to address to the friendly Chinese people the wish that, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, it should overcome the current difficulties caused by the actions of contrarevolutionary elements and ensure the attainment of the target of socialist development of China, of raising the living standard of the whole people.

I am extending to you the best wishes of success in discharging your lofty mission entrusted by the party, of fresh great achievements in the fulfilment of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, in the whole work of socialist construction in the People's Republic of China, for the friendly Chinese people's prosperity and happiness.

Ceausescu Greets Hungary's Nyers on Election

AU2606175189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 26 Jun 89

["Congratulatory Telegram"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1989—Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, has sent Rezso Nyers, president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the following telegram:

In behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and in my own behalf, I am extending to you congratulations and best wishes on your election to the office of president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

I hope that the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, between Romania and Hungary will improve and develop, based on the principles of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, in the interests of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, of bilateral collaboration and good neighborliness, of the cause of socialism and peace.

War Veterans' Cable Protests Events in Hungary

AU2306143389 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jun 89 p 1

["Telegram Addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu by the Committee of Former Fighters and Veterans of the War Against Fascism"]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF].

Like all the Romanian people, the former fighters and veterans of the war against fascism have heard, from our country's media, about the clear fascist, antisocialist, revisionist, and anti-Romanian manifestations that took place in Bucharest on 16 June 1989.

On behalf of all those who had to face the prisons and concentration camps of the bourgeois-landlord regime for their revolutionary, patriotic, and antifascist activity and who shed their blood on various battlefields to defeat the Horthyites and the Hitlerites and to free Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria from the brown pest, as well as on behalf of our comrades who made a supreme sacrifice so that all nations can live in peace and good understanding in their intact, free, and independent countries, we most indignantly brand the tolerance of the Hungarian circles which facilitated the holding of such manifestations and strongly condemn these inacceptable actions.

The long experience accumulated in our many years of work, struggle, and life gives us the conviction that such manifestations are to the detriment of nations in general, including the Hungarian people and the socialist system in their fatherland.

We learned with regret and indignation about the fact that the reactionary Hungarian circles used this opportunity to organize manifestations of an open anti-Romanian nature, with the participation of some declasse, iron-guardist, and fascist elements which found shelter and asylum in Hungary or came there from abroad.

As people who saw the history of the struggle against fascism in the making, we ardently beg you to demand from the leadership of the Hungarian People's Republic to take the necessary steps to end all interference in Romania's domestic affairs and oust the declasse elements that joined with diabolic zeal in the hostile manifestation in Budapest on 16 June. We are aware of the fact that these elements fled the country to escape the Romanian people's anger at their crimes and that they cannot come to terms with the idea that Romania has been progressing toward the higher peaks of socialist and communist civilization, particularly in the years since the Ninth RCP Congress, when you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, were elected to the helm of the party and country.

We would like the Hungarian Government to ask their fellow countrymen of our age and we would like the young generation of Hungary to ask their parents and look them in the eye when they answer this question: What is the meaning of 42,000 Romanian soldiers who died for the liberation of their fatherland and how worthful was the food, clothing, and protection given by the Romanian Army? They should also ask the Hungarian people: Who was it but the Romanian people who asked for no amends for the atrocities committed by the Horthy administration in the northwestern part of Romania, which was arbitrarily torn away by Hitler from from its natural possession and given to his acolyte, Horthy? An honest answer to this question should make our neighbors realize that one does not repay a good deed with an evil one. Then, we took up arms against injustice in the name of reason; now, also in the name of reason, we speak up against the anticommunist, anti-Romanian, and fascist plots in Hungary.

We assure you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that as long as we live, we will tirelessly work to disseminate the glorious history of our party and people and to implement its entire domestic and foreign policy, whose brilliant founder and strategian you are, hero among the Romanian nation's heroes and outstanding personality of the contemporary world.

We assure you and we assure the esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu that our dearest purpose is to serve with revolutionary and patriotic devotion and self-denial the cause of our people and party and the independence, integrity, and sovereignty of our dear and eternal fatherland, Socialist and Communist Romania.

The forthcoming 45th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 14th RCP Congress will also be for us, the eldest soldiers of the party and country, a wonderful opportunity to resolutely engage ourselves in the civic-educational activity underway in localities and residential areas, under the leadership of party organizations, to shape the new man, a conscious and active fighter for the socioeconomic development of our fatherland and for the well-being and happiness of all our people.

Radu Balan Meets Polish Planning Official

AU2306195089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1709 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/6/1989—Over June 21-23 Bucharest was the venue of the talks between the delegations of the central planning bodies in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic, headed by Radu Balan, chairman of Romania's State Planning Committee, and by Franciszek Gaik, head of Poland's Central Planning Department.

The two delegations analysed, in keeping with the understandings and resolutions covenanted at top level, the possibilities to further develop the trade exchanges, the economic and technical-scientific collaboration in fields of mutual interest, the specialization and cooperation in production, the collaboration between the central planning bodies in Romania and Poland.

At the end of the talks the heads of the delegations signed a protocol regarding the coordination of the plans of the two countries' economies over 1991-1995. The talks and the signing were attended by Jerzy Wozniak, Poland's ambassador to Bucharest.

During his stay in Romania, the head of the Polish delegation visited economic and social units and places of cultural interest in the capital city.

Solidarity With Korean People's Struggle Noted

AU2406135089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0856 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/6/1989—The Romanian people, a long-time friend of the Korean people, marks "The Month of Solidarity With the Korean People's Struggle" (25 June-27 July) with a number of activities and events that are telling for the friendship and solidarity with the Korean people's wish to live in a unified and independent country.

Romania is convinced that the attainment of the national unity desideratum would be a most significant victory of the entire Korean nation and at the same time an outstanding contribution to the strengthening of peace in Asia, to the assertion of the policy of international detente, understanding and cooperation. This high-principled and consistent position showed in many ways, including at the UN and other international fora.

The Romanian people, for whom this is another opportunity to recall the friendship and cooperative relations between Romania and the DPR Korea, are happy to see the growing course of this relationship that takes advantage of the favourable framework provided to them by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the Joint Declaration, both signed at the highest level. At the same time, the long-term agreement of economic and technical-scientific cooperation until the year 2000 sets the framework for a fruitful cooperation between the two countries and peoples and gives perspective to it.

Furthermore, scientific and cultural relations are being stepped up, and so are the exchanges of experience on a party and state line in various fields of socialist construction.

The Romanian-Korean close bonds of friendship and cooperation have strongly been promoted by the recent meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song in Bucharest and Pyongyang. Worth noting in this context are the fruitful results of President Kim Il-song's visit to Romania five years ago, and President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the DPR Korea last year as well as the understandings then made that gave fresh impetus to the bilateral relationship.

"The Month of Solidarity With the Korean People's Struggle" is an opportunity for the Romanian people to reassert its militant solidarity with the Korean people, and to restate its confidence that the Korean people's wish to live in a unified, prosperous and peace-loving fatherland will come true, to crown its efforts and fulfill its dearest aspirations.

Romania Begins Removal of 'Iron Curtain' 24 Jun
LD2706091389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0720 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Budapest, 27 Jun, TANJUG—With the rapidity with which it began to build it, Romania has set about (?pulling down) the wire fence in the border area adjacent to Hungary and Yugoslavia. According to reports from border authorities here, work (?putting up) posts and (?erecting wire fencing) was intensified last year and in a record time an artificial barrier was created along (?70) percent of the [word indistinct] kilometers of the Hungarian- Romanian border. Last Saturday [24 June], in the place near where the three borders meet [the borders between Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania], work was begun to remove the "iron curtain."

In this connection, (?official) Budapest (?took) the view that the erection of a wire fence between members of the East Bloc represents a hostile act towards Hungary. There will not be a (?reciprocal) reply just as the attacks of Bucharest remained unanswered following the burial of Imre Nagy and his close collaborators. Statements [word indistinct] by Nicolae Ceausescu that in the aforementioned border zone there is no kind of fence, however, have been refuted by a Hungarian TV crew.

In last night's "Panorama" program there were shots of barbed wire about two meters high, tall watchtowers, border soldiers in a (?lying) position and [words indistinct] in which the bodies of two little boys were found recently.

Separatist 'Hostile' Group Distributes Leaflet
AU2706113289 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 89 p 12

[M.A. report: "Call To Boycott Celebration"]

[Text] Pristina, 25 Jun—Various hostile organizations and groups that operate within the framework of the Albanian separatist movement have recently been showering Kosovo with various leaflets, while writing graffitti has become a "usual thing." The latest leaflet of the already well-known hostile illegal organization "The National Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo" is particularly interested, both in its content and the way it was written. This organization has obviously placed itself at the fore of the Albanian separatist movement from where it is issuing all instructions for hostile actions.

In its leaflet, "The National Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo" wants first of all to convince its followers that the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo was prepared by Belgrade "in order cause new bloodshed, in order to deprive Albanians of their autonomy, and in order to tell them that in this region there is nothing for them." It also appeals to "all Albanians to join their ranks and strengthen combat unity."

Moreover, the leaflet "warns" Albanians not to be taken in by the provocations "that may provoke the manipulated Serbs and Montenegrins," and not to respond to the invitations by those "elements which are calling on behalf of the people for a local uprising and peaceful and armed demonstrations during the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo, because this could disorientate our struggle."

However, it was until not so long ago that the leaders of this hostile organization were signing leaflets calling for an uprising on the day "when the whole world would hear" them. Everything ended with a slogan "Kosovo-Republic" and a "tribute to the victims who fell during the demonstrations for freedom."

That the hostile illegal organization "National Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo" has become the leading organization—out of the nine organization uncovered so far—is illustrated by the "wisdom" of its leadership which knows how to properly assess all situations and act in accordance with its dark aims.

Serbian LC Presidium Issues Session Statement
LD2306083489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG)—The struggle for Yugoslavia and socialism is not unitarism but the realization of our common successful survival in Europe and the world, the prerequisite for our independence and freedom. This was stressed at today's session of the Serbian League of Communists [LC] Central Committee Presidium, presided over by Bogdan Trifunovic. The preparations for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee and Serbian LC Central Committee session on the development of intranational relations on the basis of socialist self-management were discussed.

The following statement was issued at the session:

Yugoslavia and socialism, it was stressed at the session, can only survive and develop through a policy of nations' and nationalities' equality, brotherhood and unity, and a democratic federal system. Yugoslavia is facing today the problem of how to stop disintegrating tendencies and create socialist democratic unity while fully respecting national features and achieving national equality in all spheres of social, economic, and cultural life.

The Presidium stressed that the greatest questions and problems facing modern Yugoslav society and the LCY can neither be avoided nor blurred or concealed. Yugoslavia is being threatened by separatism and confederalist aspirations; socialism is being attacked by the activities of bureacratic, antisocialist, and nationalist forces.

It was emphasized that the alleged threats to national equality all over Yugoslavia is unacceptable, as is avoiding answers and clear stands about the key issues in

intranatioanl relations and their class essence and aspects. Such an approach will inevitably turn the debate on intranational relations into an academic one or will lead it to unproductive politicking and labelling. The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium maintains that we must speak and act about the modern intranational relations from the standpoint of the implementation of social reform to which the LCY has committed itself.

The Serbian LC favors full equality of nations and nationalities, both in relations in the federation and in each of our republics and provinces. To this end, the Serbian LC favors the right of all nations and nationalities in all our republics to express their full national identity, to cherish national values, traditions, and individual features and to express on equal terms their feelings of national belonging.

Some of the solutions in the political system and the SFRY Constitution have over a long period paved the way to the abandonment of federal relations and the consolidation of confederal relations in the country as they, in fact, have contributed to the domination of national factors in the political organization of the federation and socialist republics and provinces. These solutions are the key cause of the greatest tension so far in intranational relations, not only in Yugoslavia as a whole but also within the republics and provinces. Multicenter statism, which relied on the concept of national economies in the economic sphere and on the concept of a federation where republican and provincial interests are above all other interests in the political sphere, has caused the bureacratization and disintegration of society. The domination of bureaucratism and statism over democracy and self-management was manifested in the full domination of national principles over class principles. Yugoslavia is disintegrating in a way that is unheard of in the modern world at a time when integration between states are a world and particularly, European, reality. Hence, it was said at the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, the Serbian League of Communists is committed to a democratic federation of equal nations and nationalities, based on socialist self-management. This is the factor of relations in a modern Yugoslav state that makes it democratic, socialist, and modern. The Serbian LC advocates the legitimacy of common Yugoslav interests which are not a mere sum of national and republican interests but the expression of the true present and future interests by all the nations and nationalities, workers, and citizens for the territorial, economic, and political integrity of socialist Yugoslavia and each of its parts and nationalities. The democratic federation, which provides the ground for national expressions but also requires the protection of common Yugoslav interests, is a democratic and socialist framework for the preventing of the absolute domination of partial interests.

The successful participation in European and world integration can only be achieved once Yugoslavia has offered all of its resources and reserves to the world. The modern world is developing along universal principles and not local and narrow national ones.

The Yugoslav federation can be defended by the affirmation of the conclusions of the second convention of the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] within in the new SFRY Constitution. The stand of the Serbian Communists was stressed at the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium: The new constitution should ensure the federation's functions which are in the common interest of all the nations and nationalities and an efficient mechamism for executing these functions. In keeping with this, the federation should be given back its subjectivity, sovereignty, authority, and the instruments for efficiently executing its functions.

The orientation toward the market economy demands that the fedaration assume all those economic functions which ensure the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market and the unity of economic territory and system (monetary and fiscal policy, economic relations with foreign countries).

Aside from the protection of the national factor, the federation ought to provide for the protection of the class and human factors. The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium maintains that the interests of producers, citizens, nations, and nationalities must be equally expressed at the level of the federation and that the present politically one-sided and unsustained solutions should be removed.

The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium maintains that the adoption of the ideopolitical platform of the LCY for changes to the political system and the new SFRY Constitution are among the foremost tasks of the 14th extraordinary Congress of the LCY.

Today, at the time when we are discussing intranational relations, socialism, and Yugoslavia, we must approach all our nations and nationalities with full trust. There is neither "northern" nor "southern" socialism in Yugoslavia, just as there is no "western" or "eastern" version of socialism. There are neither "conservative" nor "modern" peoples. The Serbian LC favors socialist democracy and democratic means in the struggle for political influence. At this juncture, the expectations that socialism in Yugoslavia can survive and develop itself without the influential, progressive, and democratic factor such as the LCY are unrealistic; nor is Yugoslvia's survival and development possible without a socialist social system on the basis of self-management. Likewise, both socialism and Yugoslavia are not possible if Yugoslavia's AVNOJ foundations—national equality, brotherhood and unity, and federalism—are abandoned in the name of the model according to which Yugoslavia is just what the republics, as national states, agree to.

Today the key problem of Yugoslav socialism is the bureaucratic and etatist blockade of the social and class subjects of self-management and all the creative and progressive forces. The bearers of this bureaucratic and etatist blockade placed within the system's institutions and the LCY itself, are the principal opponents of the working and creative forces and socialist self-management. The bureaucratic forces are trying to disperse the unified interest of Yugoslavia's working class, which is the foundation of our socialist social system, and render it as a series of individual, even opposing, republican and provincial interests. The defense of bureaucratic interests is being presented as the defense of national interests, whereby the essence of the class conflict between the working class and the bureaucracy, the conflict between the forces of change and the forces of the status quo are being clouded. This is, in fact, the fastest way to destroy Yugoslavia and socialism. The LC's most important task is the struggle for the unity of Yugoslavia's working class, for the unity of all progressive socialist forces in society. Therefore, the struggle for Yugoslavia and socialism is not unitarism but the realization of our common successful survival in Europe and the world, the condition for independence and freedom.

The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium assessed that the debate on intranational relations should not neglect the fact that the policy of national equality, Yugoslavia, and socialism today are predominantly threatened by the separatist counterrevolution by Albanian nationalists in Kosovo.

The unextinguished opportunism toward Albanian nationalism, in Kosovo in the first place and in some parts of the LCY, has enabled the Albanian nationalists to abuse the institutions and the mechanisms of the system into an unbearable situation, to brazenly question national equality in Kosovo, to legalize the majority rule of the Albanian nationality, and carry out the counterrevolutionary pressure with the aim of creating an ethnically pure Kosovo and an Albanian state on Yugoslavia's and Serbia's soil. This is why the process to eliminate the consequences following the counterrevolution in Kosovo must be principled and uncompromising.

The loss of Socialist Yugoslav criteria in some parts of the LCY and in some environments has led not only to the manifestations of disunity in interpreting and implementing the LCY's jointly adopted policy in Kosovo but also to a true and real alliance with the Albanian separatists in Kosovo, to an opposing course of action toward the LCY's policy, to the propagation of untruthful facts about the unequal position of the Albanian nationality in Serbia and Yugoslavia, all the way up to the internationalization of the Kosovo problem. We cannot avoid the fact that it is in fact in socialist Serbia and Yugoslavia where the Albanian ethnic group has assumed its full national affirmation. This is why the revision of the truth and the LCY'S political course toward the Kosovo problem, as the key issue of Yugoslavia's integrity, cannot be tolerated. The LCY Central Committee must have a clear and resolute stance toward this.

The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium stressed that the Yugoslav Peoples Army, alongside the working class and all the other progressive forces of society, is the guarantee of the SFRY's integrity and unity, the democratic development of intranational relations, and the equality of the nations and nationalities. That is why the LC must oppose consistently and energetically all nationalist attacks on the Yugoslav Peoples Army.

By expressing the desire by the Communists, working people, and citizens of Serbia to contribute to the development of a stable and strong SFRY, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium proceeds from the notion that Yugoslavia does not represent a temporary and incidental creation. Yugoslavia, as the common homeland of all our nations and nationalities, is the fruit of their historical aspirations. The SFRY was created through the joint struggle of all nations and nationalities under the leadership of the CPY [Communist Party of Yugoslavia]. Yugoslavia is the indispensable framework of the prosperity for each of its nations and nationalities. The Serbian LC is for the policy of, not merely equal but also, fraternal relations between the nations and nationalities. The unity and victories in the national liberation struggle and revolution were achieved through this policy. The unity needed for overcoming the crisis, the implementation of social reform, and the new stage of the material and democratic development of society should be based on this same policy.

The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium's session on current issues of intranational relations will be held on 5 July this year.

The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium adopted a proposal for the candidates who will attend the 15th class of the LCY Political school: "Josip Broz Tito" in Kumrovec.

Serbia Socialist Republic Presidency Session

LD2606145389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1141 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG)—The Socialist Republic of Serbia ought to participate actively in establishing and implementing the SFRY's foreign policy toward the nonaligned and developing countries, while cooperation in all the areas should be harmonized with the orientation of our economic and social reform, it was concluded at today's session of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Presidency, presided over by Slobodan Milosevic.

The following statement was issued from this session:

The Socialist Republic of Serbia Presidency today considered the participation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the SFRY's cooperation with the nonaligned

and developing countries with special regard to the preparations for the ninth summit of the heads of states and governments of the Nonaligned countries in Belgrade. Considering that cooperation with the nonaligned and other developing countries represents the SFRY's lasting strategic interest and an element of its own independent international position, the Presidency emphasized the need for the Socialist Republic of Serbia to take part in actively establishing and implementing the SFRY's foreign policy toward these countries. In this context it is necessary that cooperation in all the areas is harmonized with the established relations and orientation of our economic and social reform. [passage omitted]

Assessing the preparedness of the Socialist Republic of Serbia for all-people's defense in the last year, the Presidency agreed that significant activities by the competent organs and organizations had been aimed at implementing the unified system of all-peoples' defense across the republic's entire territory.

The results achieved in defense self-protection preparedness and readiness for all-peoples' defense in the Socialist Republic of Serbia was pointed out, but also the organizational cadre, material and other difficulties were stressed, and in this respect the measures to overcome them as well. The combat preparedness of the Territorial Defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia has been improved significantly. The preparedness for mobilization, the training conditions and the equipment of the headquarters of the commanding bodies and units of territorial defense have been particularly bettered whilst the command and management system have been improved. The results achieved in the territorial defense development and consolidation of combat preparedness in the last year represent a good basis to further develop this element of the armed forces in the current year.

The Presidency considered the activities of the republican organs and organizations in respect of engaging human potentials in carrying out all-peoples' defensive war and the state of psychological and physical fitness of the young generation for national service. It was pointed out that a substantial number of the young had been found incapable of serving their national service. Considering society-wide significance of this issue, the Presidency concluded that certain organs and institutions should organize a more comprehensive examination of this problem in order to undertake appropriate measures to resolve them more efficiently.

At this session the Presidency decided to pardon 103 prisoners on the occasion of 7 July, Serbia's Uprising Day.

Macedonia's Tupurkovski Wins Overwhelmingly

LD2606160789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1434 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Skopje, 26 Jun (TANJUG)—At yesterday's direct and secret elections of the working people and citizens of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia for a member of the SFRY Presidency from this republic, Dr Vasil Tupurkovski received an overwhelming majority of votes. Out of of 942,526 votes, Tupurkovski received 720,976, that is, 76.5 percent. The other candidate for the post, Dragoljub Stavrev, received 188,856 votes. [passage omitted]

Bogicevic Wins Bosnia-Hercegovina Referendum

LD2706095189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Sarajevo, 27 Jun (TANJUG)—Bogic Bogicevic received the majority of votes in the referendum for member of the SFRY Presidency from Bosnia-Hercegovina. In secret voting by citizens on Sunday, he obtained 609,258 votes. Dragan Kalinic was second, with 439,866; third was Marko Ceranic, with 388,272; fourth was Zivko Radisic, with 241,761; and fifth was Nedjo Milicevic, with 118,772.

This was announced at today's session of the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Socialist Alliance of Working People republican conference.

Croatian LC Central Committee Holds Plenum

LD2706081389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2149 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Zagreb, June 26 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) should open a new phase in the development of the country with a clear project of reforms and thus regain confidence, Nikola Lapov, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists, of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, said today at a plenary sesion of the Central Committee.

Expressing optimism about the possibilities of Yugoslavia's prosperity, Lapov at the same time warned that a general climate has been created "in which more is demolished than constructed...the national and special is being urged more than the class and the common."

"We are not the only country in the world with several nations and inherited differences, nor was the federative system invented by Yugoslavia. Therefore this cannot be the main problem for and obstacle to development. Other countries, especially the developed ones, overcame this problem long ago because they set as their goal a better life for all on the basis of equality and democracy," Lapov underscored.

Article on Kucan's 'Political Speech' in Tacen

AU2606214689 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 89 p 6

[Ljubodrag Stojadinovic commentary: "The Law-Governed State on Trial"]

[Text] The celebratory speech that Milan Kucan made at Tacen is currently in considerable demand. Apart from the spirit of tense reconciliation and the "nonviolent"

resoluteness which, in our opinion, have determined it, the speech also includes many messages, signals, signs, and codes. Despite its apparent courage and direct approach, a political speech of this kind should continue to be interpreted in the way that fables are interpreted, in the way that can sometimes point out a wrong direction.

In the last part of his speech, which was interrupted many times by tumultuous applause, Kucan said something about political trials and the activity of the Armed Forces. We hope that the president of the Slovene Communists did not deliberately put these two things next to one another, but one should sometimes look into such incidents for the sake of finding the truth. Recalling the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution (probably because of its bourgeois democratic traditions), Kucan demanded the release of political prisoners and, within that context, mercy for "civilian convicts in the Ljubljana trial of the four men."

Immediately afterward, the president demanded that "federal and republican organs should examine regulations, particularly those pertaining to the activity of the Armed Forces and the internal affairs organs, as well as to the state of emergency...."

All right. Invoking democracy does not necessarily mean explaining what the word means to oneself, but it is really difficult to find any connection between the fall of the Bastille and Janez Jansa, and it is even more difficult to find justification for the demanded revision of regulations pertaining to the Armed Forces's activities. Of course, Comrade Kucan did not present a single well-argued fact to support his suspicions about the regulations pertaining to the activities of the Army, because in the whole of the history of the Army there is no single black mark concerning its relations with the people. What is involved here is not the preventive caution of a "freedom-lover," but a suspicion being expressed. The speaker can perhaps consider the trial before the military court as a form of "showdown" and the four "heroes" (quotes from the Slovene press) as a metaphor for national resistance. If there were such a resistance, then one may speak of a political trial. Of course, there was no such thing, it was an ordinary spy trial, and the carefully nurtured group of four has no connections with the people nor have they done the people any service.

Here we are at the beginning again. Is what is involved a lack of understanding for a different opinion or are such different opinions being trampled upon by the totalitarian power of single-mindedness? In any case, this question is difficult to answer, just as it is impossible to make the views and decisions of military and federal courts, the Federal Executive Council, and the SFRY Presidency acceptable to some circles in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. The lack of authority of these institutions results from the failure to accept such authority, as well as from the paradoxical division of decisions into legal but illegitimate and illegal but legitimate.

It may seem absurd, but the current federal laws have been formally accepted although the slogan seen in front of the Ljubljana Military Court, "It is legal: It is not legitimate," still applies. On the other hand, although the many attempts to play around with the (republican) law when it came to four men serving their sentences were illegal, some prominent lawyers in Slovenia consider them to be legitimate.

Hence, among other things, the strong motive for an overt ruthlessness in denying the legitimacy of authorized bodies is based on an old game called "the division of sovereignty." Sovereignty "in the stricter sense" becomes the only criterion for removing everything that resembles the federal bodies' "established" functions. What results from this is not only the denial of a different opinion and view, but also the denial of valid legal norms.

The denial of these norms is nevertheless followed by a call for a "law-governed state" and for the release of "political prisoners," whereby all trials and proceedings would be proclaimed to be political. Therefore we come to the virtual suspension of the judiciary and to the domination of political will.

Hence, there is such stubborn and completely unfounded insistence on protecting the interests of the four men while forgetting everyone else who really needs protection. All of this is not provoked by fear of "political trials" and of the insufficiency of the law-governed state.

What is really involved here is the political trial of the law-governed state.

Slovene Presidium Discusses Ethnic Relations

AU2606104389 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 89 p 1

[V. Simonovic report: "Federalization—in the Party's Statute"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 20 Jun—People can exist without socialism, but socialism cannot exist without people. Yugoslavia is a complicated multinational state. These are the facts which the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] must take into consideration in its internal relations. It must ensure that its organizations have national, republican, and provincial legitimacy, and that they are efficient in carrying out the aims of the LCY program throughout the country. This is part of the proposed conclusions for the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists [LC] of Slovenia on interethnic relations which were today discussed by the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium.

The proposals stress that the LCY as a whole experienced defeats whenever it tried to act as a supranational organization or a nationalist organization.

They also stress that those in the LCY who strive for the principle of "one member—one vote" and offer this as the cure for national homogenization and federalization in the LCY need to be told that such conclusions could not be put into practice in a democratic way. In the long run, the method of differentiation (purge and deterrence) is harmful to the LCY as a whole, it directly deprives the LC of its legitimacy in every republic and province, and at the same time it deepens mistrust and even introduces hostility between peoples. This is why it is proposed that autonomy and accountability in the LCY be established in a new way and that there should be more understanding for the position and role of the republican and provincial organizations. According to the proposal of the Slovene Communists, this perception of the so-called federalization of the LCY should not only be recognized, but also put into practice, endorsed in the Statute, and developed. One of the proposals states that this will not be possible unless the current understanding of the relationship between the majority and minority principle of democratic centralism in the LCY is significantly altered.

Outvoting on the most essential issues would certainly push the outvoted organizations toward the edge of social influence in their own community. This is why the Slovene LC wants program aims at the 14th congress to be decided only through consensus, rather than through outvoting. It also proposes that this view be incorporated into the Statue at the next congress.

Ciril Ribicic explained that the proposed conclusions for the Slovene plenum contain an assessment that is completely opposite from the one heard in other parts of Yugoslavia, which view the interpretation of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] traditions contained in the current Constitution as the generator of the crisis. In fact, I claim the opposite, namely that it is the deviation from the AVNOJ traditions that is deepening the crisis.

According to Ribicic, relations in the federation should be built on the basis of the right to self-determination, including the right to secession and association [udruzivanje]. This right would also include the right of the Slovene people and of all citizens of Slovenia to own all natural resources and, jointly with other workers in Slovenia, to make decisions concerning the realized revenue.

As far as relations in the federation are concerned, Ribicic said that it is necessary for the proposals to also stress consensus, equality, and the independence of the republics and provinces on the one hand, and strengthen the citizens' position in our political system on the other. However, he did not think that discussions on the future structure of the federal assembly should be held for the time being.

According to Milan Kucan, the federal plenum on interethnic relations should state how the LCY sees the solution to equality in this multinational community. Thus, the plenum must take a stand on the aspirations toward centralism and unitarianism which are at present very evident in Yugoslavia, while the Slovenes should take a stand on separatism in their own republic. In his view, the Slovene plenum should also tackle the question of national intolerance.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

About Non-Slovenes

This is the first time that a party document mentions Romanies and other "non-Slovenes" in Slovenia.

In Slovenia, beside the Hungarians and Italians (who were discussed in particular) there are also Croats, Muslims, Albanians, Montenegrins, Serbs, Macedonians.... The proposed conclusions state that the number of these nationalities is not insignificant and that they have chosen Slovenia as their permanent place of abode, as their home.

It is necessary to continue to ensure all the civil rights and freedoms that are guaranteed to Slovene nationals for all the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, regardless of their nationality.

The Slovene LC favors broad social action and discussion which will oppose all kinds of chauvinism and nationalism, discussion that will oppose all attempts to solve the question of unemployment through nationalism.

"Independence" of Slovene LC

If, at the 14th congress, the Slovene LC does not succeed with its proposals for a new way of organizing relations between the republican and provincial organizations, and if it is outvoted on the key questions concerning the program and Statute, we will immediately convene an extraordinary LC Congress at which we will decide either for a unilateral cancellation of compliance with democratic centralism, or for the complete organizational independence of the Slovene LC (from the proposed conclusions on the plenum on interethnic relations).

Should Provinces Be Defended?

Ciril Ribicic drew the participants' attention to another question: Should one agree with pressure and attempts to reduce the provinces to being Serbia's internal autonomous regions without their being directly represented in the federation, except through the delegates and delegations from the Socialist Republic of Serbia, or should one defend the position of the provinces and demand that the minimum independence be established again.

Radical Party Holds Ljubljana News Briefing

LD2606141889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 123 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Text] Ljubljana, 26 Jun (TANJUG)—Democracy within socialism has exhausted its possibilities, we support the "reformist" forces which will ensure greater democracy and a stronger economy, and we advocate the inclusion of Yugoslavia in a united Europe, Morino Vuzdacin, member of the Federal Council of the Transnational Radical Party, said at today's press conference in Ljubljana.

The conference was organized by the working group for the radical movement within the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation Republican Conference and the Transnational Radical Party.

On Wednesday, 28 June, a forum will be organized with Sergio Tanzani, first secretary of the Transnational Radical Party, at which there will be a debate on the conclusions of the last congress of this party, held on 26 April in Budapest, and on the possibility of the entry of Yugoslavia into a united Europe, on the economic position of our country, as well as on Hungary and Poland, and the prospects for these countries in the Europe of 1992.

Commentary on Assembly Criticizing Markovic

AU2506171089 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17-18 Jun 89 p 1

[Djoko Kesic commentary: "The Autopsy of Optimism"]

[Text] Having heard the debate on the economic policy measures and his speech at the SFRY Assembly, Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], asked his aides at the end of the FEC session two days ago to "furnish that little room in the SFRY Assembly building because it seems I shall have to move over there." There is a room in the SFRY Assembly building with a copper name plate saying "FEC president" on its door, the place former premiers seldom visited.

Seeking wisdom in the saying about "the prophet and the mountain," the federal premier has put his self-assuredness (which is far from small), his political authority, and the present political value of the post he is occupying on deceptive scales. Will then the FEC and the Assembly be working hand in glove with one another, something they have never done? If Markovic achieves this miracle, this would mean that the existing natural laws can fail and that a union of antibodies (the Assembly and FEC) or of eight foreign bodies, as the units of our federal setup now declare themselves to be, can be demonstrated to be possible and natural in our case.

The latest session of the two SFRY Assembly chambers at which the debate was held on Ante Markovic's expose on the program of economic policy measures for this year, sounded the alarm for the federal government at least twice. The applause that followed the premier's expose—in 8 years no federal official has received such applause—proves that show business has been introduced into our political practice. There is something even more important here: It seemed that nobody wanted to hear Markovic's call for political rallying of the country around the FEC program.

"In order to have this program fully succeed, we need both political and social support, we need both political and social consensus about the concept, policy, and measures.... This is not a struggle for a program, this is a struggle for the destiny of our country and its system."

By making this appeal Markovic did not really discover anything new because, and this has already become a textbook rule, all countries which managed to solve the crisis had first to calm down political passions resulting from differences and only then agree on which road to take. However, the delegate assembly followed its own logic and did not change its habits and appearance thereby proving that everything can be changed, only the system of values and the reasoning in the SFRY Assembly remain the same. As far as the delegates were concerned, the premier did not make a call to unity. That was simply ignored.

It can be explained by the existence of different yardsticks, but a huge majority of SFRY Assembly delegates discussed Ante Markovic's optimism. He said that the consistent implementation of laws and the measures of the economic policy will definitely put an end to hyperinflation. If the program is adopted, one could expect prices to calm down already in the fall and the inflation to decrease at the beginning of next year. They were discussing a sentence which was perhaps immodest: "This economic policy has rendered marvelous results."

This autopsy of the federal premier's optimism has clearly shown that the necessary political unity is absent! In fact, it is obvious that most of the time delegates kept proving to us that it is more important for our economic policy to know what the head of a federal unit said about the ways to curb inflation, than what the content of the economic policy, which whether we like it or not, can be decisive for this country's destiny is. This avalanche of criticism directed at Markovic's optimism has almost covered the well-measured words of former SFRY Assembly President Dusan Popovski: "Everybody has the right to be optimistic, including the FEC. It is our task to use well-argued reasoning and reduce that optimism to reality."

The biased and insensitive delegates' ears could not hear one fact that Markovic presented for the first time. He said that in the first 4 months the gray money issue [siva emisija] increased faster than the prices and that there

are in the National Bank some incompatible views on the proposed stabilization measures in the monetary sphere. The premier clearly said that stabilization and halting the inflation are impossible if everyone in this country continues to print money without backing! "The Council of Governers decided," Markovic went on to say, "to make its decision about the measures after this debate. It would be good if they did that consistently to the end. If that is not the case, the FEC, being responsible for this country's destiny, would have to bear the consequences."

Printing money without backing which is certainly one of the main generators of inflation—measured by retail prices, inflation has already exceeded the annual level of 1,000 percent—was not mentioned in the delegates' debate on inflation. True, every participant in the debate mentioned inflation several times, albeit mainly in the context of seeking a complete and special anti-inflationary program despite the warning issued by FEC Vice President Zivko Pregl who said that "we could publish collected works of the similar programs adopted in this very assembly after which we got into the situation we are in today."

After this first serious debate, the delegates of the SFRY Assembly and Ante Markovic parted with a position resembling an interrupted chess game which the FEC has serious chances of losing. The logic of consensus economy showed what it was 'worth' when the Law on Financial Operations was adopted. Under this law personal salaries would be the first thing to be paid, something that is a serious violation of financial discipline. Has this assembly debate announced an obituary notice which is to be written for a government that has done more in 3 months than many of the former ones did in their entire terms? Everything is possible when it comes to our competition in reaching the bottom of the abyss.

BORBA on Consequences of Inflation, Freezes

AU2706084789 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24-25 Jun 89 p 2

[Dusan Sekulic commentary: "Calling for Fateful Freeze"]

[Text] Togetherness and discipline, national consensus—this is the recipe of the experts who are credited with victories over two evils of our time: the 25,000-percent inflation in Bolivia and the 500-percent inflation in Israel. This is the only universal medicine prescribed by both Saks [spelling of name as published] and Bruno [Professor Michael Bruno, head of the Central Bank of Israel]. Other measures would depend on the specific conditions in each particular country. Instead of moving closer to this basic demand, the specific characteristics of our inflation have increasingly begun to resemble those of the very unpleasant inflation that was prevalent some time ago in the 1920's in Germany. Germany's system, which was pompously thought to be eternal, suddenly dwindled away, there was ideological confusion, the economy collapsed and could not raise its head out from under the burden of foreign debt (war reparations), and the country was stricken by "Balkanization": Every state was pulling in a different direction and Bavaria was on the verge of secession....

"Closed Season" Ends for the Premier

The latest burst of propaganda fire concerning the view of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] on how to combat inflation has not removed the horrifying association with Germany's example at all. Ante Markovic was applauded in the SFRY Assembly and the applause can still be heard in Slovenia and Croatia, but in Serbia he has already been put on the list of those whose replacement has not yet been sought, but for whom the "closed season" no longer applies. It was Borisav Srebric who started it all shortly after the premier's assembly speech, but Srebric's speech in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces was much milder than the expected "slaughter" in the form of nothing less than a frontal attack by Serbian delegates announced in the lobbies earlier. Srebric only endorsed the criticism he had made before television cameras earlier: The FEC's program is a collection of nice intentions, the premier's speech was charming and eloquent, but all measures were envisaged in such a way that they will produce results only in the long run, or perhaps slightly earlier, while we are facing danger, hyperinflation is ruining all our results, and shock therapy needs to be applied immediately. Srebric, who was otherwise a vice premier in Milka Planinc's government, did not mention a price and incomes freeze—which was unsuccessfully applied while he was in the government—but everybody understood that this is what he wanted. Despite the fact that at the same session another Serbian delegate, Djordje Jankovic, fully supported the FEC's program, some people launched the idea that the Serbian leadership is in favor of freezes and administrative regulations, and that therefore it basically opposes the reform, although it had given verbal support for it.

The fact that the "Belgrade" media immediately introduced a rule under which nobody can write positive things about Markovic and his team until further notice, and under which the government should constantly be asked to apply shock therapy, while representatives of the FEC and economists should be quoted on this shock therapy, even if they did not mention it, seems to have only stirred up this kind of thinking. And then the celebrated Zoran Todorovic came up with his nebulous claim that not combating inflation is in "somebody's" interest in Yugoslavia, because inflation is expected to cause more trouble in Serbia than anywhere else, and because it is expected that it will destabilize it and turn the people against their leadership. There have been all kinds of conspiracies in world history, but a conspiracy using inflation has never been recorded.

Todorovic's "discovery," which the "usually well-informed" source in the federal government said is beneath one's dignity and does not deserve any comment, is only the consequence of his excessively diligent

attempt to provide assistance to the Serbian leadership. It is a well-known fact that too much diligence can often be damaging. Although what people in Serbia now demand from the government can be expressed by the old proverb "I want everything and I want it immediately, but I do not know what," one thing is certain—Serbia is not asking for freezes. This was loudly and clearly stated by the man who would not be expected to say it first: Rados Smiljkovic, chief of the Belgrade party organization. It has somehow been leaked that about 3 weeks ago Dr Ivan Stojanovic—the very same person who was found to be not all so "suitable" after the eighth plenum [of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists in September 1987]—presented a package of measures to "Milosevic's commission" that proceeded from freezes. This package was not accepted.

Freeze at Serbia's Expense

What does the Serbian leadership in fact want? It appears obvious that its first worry is in fact what Zoran Todorovic had put so clumsily, namely not to start losing its "credibility" among the people because of economic difficulties and inflation. The danger posed to homogenization and enthusiasm by the possibility of a kilo of bread costing 10 or 20 million old dinars is as clear as is the market orientation of "Milosevic's commission," which after all dictates the pace of the game in Serbia, despite the criticism that this will not go down very well with a firm political core and the "party state." This was the reason for a political maneuver: The responsibility for the economic situation was clearly shifted onto the federal government. In other words, Serbia dissociated itself from the government's concrete moves. As far as the general line of the reform is concerned, Serbia has clearly confirmed that it agrees with the market system project, mixed ownership, and liberalization. In brief, Serbia agrees with the government in this respect.

Perhaps we are lucky that even an extreme voluntarist cannot dream of making an anti-inflationary program for a single republic, and therefore it is easy to hold the federal government "in check" without actually having to say or show how do to things that the government is asked to do. All this sounds somehow normal and natural: Who else could the workers of the Rakovica plant shout at if not at the federal government? Is it not true that, after all, it is the federal government that forces its plans through the assembly and outside, it regardless of all restrictions imposed by the system? Thus, Serbia cannot be criticized for preventing the moves of Markovic's government. After all, it was others that were against the proposed laws, not Serbia.

The fact that some prominent as well as less prominent Serbian economists started to lean toward a "freeze" is perhaps the consequence of the somewhat offensive approach of some individuals such as Todorovic, and the creation of the impression that "we in Serbia favor freezes." The bright spot in all this was Petrasin Petrasinovic, director of the Market Research Institute, who in his private life is otherwise very much in favor of homogenization and Serbia's renaissance. An expert on economic trends such as Petrasinovic can favor a loan but cannot be in favor of freezes for at least two reasons. The first lies in the fact that freezes were unsuccessful in our country even when inflation was much lower and that they led to a surge in inflation once the ice was broken, or even before it was broken. The other reason is that freezes are most damaging for Serbia and other "southerners." In the last 8 years the prices "on this side of the River Drina" grew 20 index points slower than prices "below the Alps." The reason for this is that during a price freeze an industrial product can be introduced as a new product and can be given a new price tag. This cannot be done with electricity, food....

True, in Serbia there are many serious economists who would favor a general freeze, provided that there is a Yugoslav consensus that the freeze lasts at least 1 year or perhaps 2 years, after, of course, the worst price disparities had been "ironed out." However, if it were possible to reach a consensus in Yugoslavia, the reform would have started 7, 5, or 3 years ago, and we would not be in the situation in which we are now.

As far as the FEC is concerned, the same "usually well-informed source" has confirmed that there will be no freeze, and that this is not a propaganda move until the work on the system is completed and systemic laws are adopted, after which the reins will be tightened, as some people seem to think. Markovic would rather resign than agree to a freeze, because in his view this would be the end of the reform. Inflation will be conquered by destroying the roots of the weed rather than by trimming the weeds with the sharp scythe of a freeze....

Article Calls Crisis in LCY Cause for 'Alarm'

LD2606171389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Zoran Sekulic commentary: "Uncertainty Envelops Party Reform"]

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG)—It is difficult to give a prompt and precise answer to the question of whether the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) will succeed in democratically transforming itself in the coming months or will it definitively become marginal. The answers is not easy to give in view of the party's current political performance and especially in view of some tones heard in the party leaderships in the past ten days or so, tones which come as a wrning that the situation could become dramatically strained.

Stevan Korosec, LCY Presidency secretary, recently stated that the League of Communists (LC) was headed for a strategic conflict which he said should be resolved in an open dialogue so that it would be known "what is to be expected of the 14th (LCY) Congress." [as received] The outline of that strategic conflict became very visible after the recent programmatic speech of

Milan Kucan, the Slovene party leader, in Tacen near Ljubljana and after the no less emphatic statement issued by the Serbian Party Presidency after its latest session.

As a condensed expression of the ideological differences within the LC and of the two opposed views of Yugoslavia, socialism, the LCY, a solution to the existing crisis and the situation in the province of Kosovo, the positions of the party leaderships of the republics of Serbia and Slovenia coupled with the greater or lesser "contributions" of others, raise the social temperature. Alongside of the heavy direct or indirect mutual (dis)qualifications for unitarianism, on the one side, or separatism, on the other, matters have been strained to such an extent that the possibility of the withdrawal of one party organization from the LCY is being mentioned for the first time since the war.

Most likely aware of the existing blockades within the LC, Milan Pancevski, LCY Presidency president, has warned that the existing situation could place in question the holding of the scheduled party congress. Gen Simeon Buncic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, has pointed out that, if it is not possible properly to prepare the party congress by December, it would be better to put it off than "to have us split up."

The logic in favour of putting off the party congress, which in actual fact reflects the inability to do anything properly, has led in the past few days to calls for the postponement of an LCY Central Committee session which is to discuss inter-nationality relations in early July. The offered argument that the party plenum should be postponed allegedly because the inter-nationality relations are poor at the moment does not sound very convincing. No party plenum on inter-nationality relations would be necessary at all if those relations were good.

All in all, the LC will through the end of the year in all likelihood pass through "the most controversial period in its history." How will the LC find its way out of the labyrinth of its own helplessness, its divisions and quarrels and what it will come out of it like and which is even more important, how will that reflect on the fate of Yugoslavia nobody can predict with certainty at this point. Total uncertainty envelops even the scheduled special 14th LCY Congress.

For a party which lays claim to a democratic engagement on the social stage, that is a strong enough reason not only for alarm but also for an open confrontation with all possible consequences. If that fact is disregarded, the party will be able to blame only itself for the social defeats should that turn out to be the case.

Drnovsk Greets Olympic Committee Head Samaranch
LD2506194889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 25 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 25 Jun (TANJUG)—Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received in Zagreb Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, who is attending the 26th European basketball championships in the capital of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

In cordial talks Presidents Drnovsek and Samaranch stressed the great importance of sports in improving international cooperation. There was also discussion of the Belgrade's candidature to be the organizer of the 1996 summer Olympic games. [passage omitted]

Drnovsek Receives New Syrian Envoy Trojanovic
LD2706013589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0849 GMT 23 Jun 89

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG)—Dr Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, received newly appointed Ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic Radmilo Trojanovic, prior to the latter's taking up of his new post.

Investments Agreement With West Germany Signed
AU2306173289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 23 Jun 89

[TANJUG headline: "Yugoslavia and FRG Sign Agreement on Protecting Investments"]

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG)—An agreement between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany on mutual protection and stimulation of investments was initialled in Belgrade yesterday.

After Austria, the FRG is the second country with which Yugoslavia concluded such agreement following the passage of its law on foreign investments early this year.

The agreement aims to protect investments made by West German firms and citizens in Yugoslavia and by Yugoslav enterprises and citizens in the FRG. It guarantees investors the same conditions of business operation as granted to domestic enterprises, a free transfer of investments and profit and adequate compensation in case of expropriation or decline in value of their assets in any way not resulting from the actions of the owner.

Since the FRG is Yugoslavia's second largest trading partner and its most important partner in joint ventures and imports of advanced technology, the conclusion of the agreement is a significant impetus to Yugoslavia's efforts to establish closer economic ties with partners in one of Europe's economic giants.

SFRY-Austrian Commission Session Concludes

AU2306192989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1821 GMT 23 Jun 89

[TANJUG headline: "Yugoslav-Austrian Commission for Economic Cooperation Meeting Ends in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG)—The decrease of Yugoslav import taxes recently and of Austrian custom duties announced for early next year will contribute towards increasing trade between Yugoslavia and Austria, it was concluded at a meeting of the Yugoslav-Austrian Commission for Economic Cooperation which ended in Belgrade today.

The Yugoslav delegation was headed by Minister for Foreign Trade Franc Horvat and the Austrian by Federal Minister for Economic Affairs Wolfgang Schusse.

It was assessed that the new Yugoslav economic regulations, especially on joint investments, open possibilities for expanding industrial cooperation between the two countries. Austria is Yugoslavia's third-biggest foreign partner in this area according to the number of signed contracts (over 250).

It was further concluded that trade between the two countries should be expanded to include agriculture as well.

The need to decrease the Yugoslav trade deficit with Austria, which last year amounted to $170 million with mutual commodity trade valued at $1 billion, was underscored as a joint task.

During the meeting, Yugoslavia underscored its interest in concluding a separate agreement on economic cooperation with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), having in mind the current role of Austria in Yugoslavia's negotiations with EFTA. Branimir Pajkovic, Yugoslav government member in charge of coordinating cooperation between Yugoslavia, the European Community (E.C.), and EFTA, and Schusse had separate talks about this question.

During the talks, special attention was devoted to the results of the EFTA council meeting in Kristiansand, Norway, on June 13 and 14, where relations between Yugoslavia and EFTA were discussed.

The importance of the renewed proposal which expresses the readiness of the six EFTA member-countries to form a separate fund of support for the structural and reform changes in Yugoslavia was underscored.

Belgrade's initiative that the future of EFTA-Yugoslav relations be considered in the light of integration processes in Europe and the reform changes in Yugoslavia aimed at introducing a market economy was repeated on this occasion also.

Schusse was received today in Belgrade by Yugoslav federal Premier Ante Markovic and it was concluded that cooperation between the two countries is progressing successfully.

Techno-Scientific Talks Held With Bulgaria

AU2006171489 Sofia BTA in English 1610 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Nis, Yugoslavia, June 21 (BTA correspondent)—The Bulgaro-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation met in Nis today. The two countries' delegations were led by the committee's co-chairmen: Mr Petko Danchev, president of the Biotechnological and Chemical Industry Association and alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP, [Bulgarian Communist Party] and Dr Stevo Mirjanic, federal secretary for agriculture of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, the sides discussed a wide range of bilateral concerns, paying particular attention to the opportunities for more active trade and economic cooperation in a number of promising fields and for the use of modern forms such as joint production, joint investment and joint entry in third countries' markets.

The Bulgarian side raised a number of major issues and came up with specific suggestions on the establishment of jointly operated Bulgaro-Yugoslav free trade zones, on an early signing of an investment promotion agreement, on the working out by next year of a draft long-term programme for economic and techno-scientific cooperation, on the formation of a working group for the construction of a highway between Dimitrovgrad and Nis and on the setting up of a joint financial consortium, on joint participation in building a transit gas conduit from the USSR to Yugoslavia.

An agreement was signed on the incorporation of Angrochim, [spelling as received] a trade and industrial company headquartered in Sofia, which should provide wider opportunities for the production, trade and exchange of chemicals, and a contract between the Yugoslav Suko enterprise and the Bulgarian Chimsnab on the construction of an auto corrosion protection centre in Sofia.

Another agreement was signed establishing a joint engineering company in mechanical engineering for the chemical and the food industries and in manufacturing process automation.

Internal Affairs Seizes 23 Kilos of Heroin

AU2606113789 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 89 p 14

[S.R. Dotlic report: "A Fiat Full of Heroin"]

[Text] Novi Sad, 15 June—Not even the famous film "Midnight Express" could scare Ranko Ristic (44 years) and Dragomir Skorupan (41 years) from Novi Sad out of

their decision to get rich quick by selling heroin. It was a good thing that the Internal Affairs Secretariat organs hindered their idea because if the Turks had got onto their trail, they would not have seen the light of day. This way, the Communal Court in Novi Sad has decided that Ristic will spend 7 years behind bars and Skorupan will spend 4 years.

The cunning Ristic had already been trafficking drugs quite successfully in Yugoslavia for several years. As his business grew, so did his appetite. He met Mehmed Ali Karakaf one day in Turkey who told him that he could easily find him bags of heroin ready for use. Since 23 kilograms of heroin cost DM13 million on the market, Ristic tried all possible ways to find a suitable connection so that he could transport the drug out of Istanbul without risk.

Thus, he found Dragomir Skorupan who had a wealth of experience as a thief, but had not tried his hand at narcotics. Knowing that Skorupan would agree to the deed because of the money, Ristic suggested that he helped him take the drugs out of Turkey. Bearing in mind that Skorupan was fearful, Ristic told him that they only needed to transport half a kilogram of heroin. The job was agreed on for DM 10,000.

Before their departure for Yugoslavia, Skorupan gave his Fiat to Ristic to be taken for the necessary "repairs." Ristic, who is a car mechanic by trade, had good friends who knew how to insulate a car so that the drug could virtually not be smelled at all.

In Istanbul, Skorupan lazed around in the most elite hotel until Ristic sent him a message that everything was all right and he could go back. The agreement was to meet in Bulgaria, in the center of Sofia, where the goods would be transfered to another car. The loaded Fiat crossed the Turkish border without any problem whatsoever. However, since Skorupan got lost in Bulgaria, he did not reach Sofia but continued on to Yugoslavia. The border at Dimitrovgrad was busy, so the customs official only looked him over perfunctorily. That same evening, he joyously reached Novi Sad.

When Ristic returned after 2 days of futile waiting in Sofia, Skorupan gave him only two bags of heroin, as agreed. Since Ristic knew how much there really was in the trunk of the car, they had a fight, after which they reached an agreement. Ristic took 18 kilograms of heroin, put it in an ordinary suitcase, and left Yugoslavia.

Skorupan waited some time and began to sell the rest of the drug for peanuts through a certain "Dudja" from Belgrade. Thus, the militia arrested and detained him. When he was released, Ristic got in contact with him and tried to persuade him not to admit anything, telling him that he would get a lot of money by selling the drug. In the meantime, Skorupan told everything to the investigative judge.

Ranko Ristic was arrested in the FRG for organizing the transfer of heroin out of Turkey through a certain girl. He was sentenced to 6 and ½ years in prison. He served his sentence and was then extradited to Yugoslavia. During the trial in the Communal Court, he met Skorupan for the first time in 6 years.